A

VIEW

OF THE

Penal Laws

Concerning

TRADE and TRAFICK,

Alphabetically diſpoſed under proper Heads.

Wherein,

For that purpoſe are Collected all the Statutes, to the end of the laſt Seſſions 1697. *Viz.*

Relating

To Brewers, Brokers, Boatmen, Carriers, Curriers, Coachmen, Coalmongers, Cordwainers, Clothiers, &c. Diillers, Fiſhers, Fowlers, Glaſs-makers, Gold-ſmiths, Silver-ſmith, Leather ſellers, Tanners, &c. Maulſters, Minters, Merchants and Marriners, Pipe-makers, Priſoners and Debtors, Pedlars and Hawkers, Paper and Parchment-makers, &c. Salt makers and Salters, Silkthrowſters, Stock-Jobbers, &c. Vintners and Wine-Coopers, Woolmongers and Exporters of Wooll, with many others.

ALSO

Some neceſſary Additions of Penalties and Forfeitures, Collected and Publiſhed by way of Monition, as well to Offenders as Informers.

To which is added a TABLE of ſuch Offences, &c. as are Puniſhable in the *Crown-Office*.

Uſeful for all Merchants, Tradeſmen, Artificers, &c.

LONDON, Printed by the Aſſigns of *Rich.* and *Edw. Atkins* Eſq; for **John. Walthoe**, at his Shop in the Middle Temple Cloyſters, 1697.

UMI

THE TABLE.

A

Alehouse-keepers Pag. 2, 6, 9, 10, 13
Arrow-head-makers 8, 280
Apothecaries 8
Artificers in General 274
Aliens, see *Merchants* 274
Apprentice 119
——*To Hatters* 149
——*To Owners of Ships* 169
——*To Skinners* 233
——*To Worsted-makers* 273
Apprentices to other Trades in General 274, 275

Additions from 33 to the End.

B

Bowyers 8
Badgers 9,10
Bakers 10,11,101,278,280
Brewers 10,11,12,13,15,17,23,101, 136,158,278
Butchers 11,25,44,101,280
Brokers 26, 31
Barbers 28
Braſiers ibid.
Boatmen 32,33
Bookſellers 35
Bridle-cutters 156
Button-ſellers 35
Butter-ſellers 36
Bayliffs 46
——*Of Great Yarmouth* 114
Brick-makers 281
Brick-layers ibid.

C

Carriers 9, 41
Calenders 272
Cooks. 11, 280
Coller-maker 156
Charcoal-makers 253
Coſtermongers 11
Cider-makers 22,87,160
Chirurgeons 28

Cheesmongers 36
Carmen 44
Coachmen 46,48
Colemongers and Colliers 49
Coopers 52,108,275,281
Coverlet-makers 53
Currriers 57,152,280
Cordwainers 60,278
Clothiers 61 *to* 83, 280
Custom Officers, &c. 184
Cutlers 280
Cappers ibid.
Carpenters 281

D

Distillers 22,83, *to* 91,158
Drovers 45
Dyers 72, 280
Drapers 280

E

Embroiderers 280

F

Fruiterers 11
Fletchers 8,280
Factors 26, 38
Frippers 31
Farmers 91 *to* 98

Forestallers 98, 99
Fishmongers 101, 170
Fishers 109
Fowlers 120 *to* 128
Finers 142
Fullers 74, 280
Farriers ibid.

G

Gaugers 13, 14, 15, 16, 18, 136
Glasiers 108, 276
Glass-makers 142
Goldsmiths 142, 146, 280, *&c.*
Glovers 156, 280

H

Hatters 149, 280
Horners 149
Hostlers 150
Horscoursers 45
Hawkers 105
Headboroughs 107
Head-port Officers 114
Hunters 128 *to* 136
Hosiers 280
Helyers 287
Husbandry 91, 284, 285, *&c.*

I

I

Inkeepers 2, 13, 23, 150, 158
Informers 15, 188, 295, 296, 308, &c.
Jobbers 26
Ingrossers 99
Joyners 275, 276
Journymen to Skinners 233
——*To Weavers* 273
——*To Aliens* 275
Ironmongers 280
To other Trades in General 280, 282, 287, &c.

K

Kidders 9

L

Laders 9
Leather-sellers 151
Labourers 2, 79, 280, &c.
Limeburners 281
Lustrings 195, 229, 230, &c.

M

Masons 158, 281
Masters of Vessels 40
Mead-makers 87
Metheglin-makers ibid.
Makers of Perry 160, 162

Makers of Sweets 88
Makers of Mum 159
Minters 145, 201
Malsters 158, *&c.*
Millers 280
Mariners 164, 175
Merchants 164, 280, *&c.*
Mercers 280, 281
Millers ibid.
Milwrights 281

O

Oylmen 202

P

Pewterers 28, 280
Pawntakers 31
Printers 35
Poulterers 101
Pettey Chapmen 105
Pedlers ibid.
Potters 138, 281
Pipe makers 138 *to* 142
Paper and Parchment-makers 203
Painters and Plaisterers 207, 281
Physicians and Chirugions ibid.
Prisoners and Debtors 209
Punch makers 276
Plough-wrights 281

R

Regrators 98, 99

S

Stewards of Courts 10,96
Salesmen 26
Supervisors of Roads 44
Shoomakers 60,280
Spiritual persons 91,94
Vide *Residence in the Additions.*
Silver-smiths 147
Shomakers 152
Salt-makers and Salters 217, 281
Schoolmasters 226
Silk-throwsters 227
Skinners 233
Soap-sellers 234
Smiths 275,281
Servants to Strangers, Artificers and others 277,278,&c.
Surgeons 207,278
Scriveners 278
Vide *Usury in the Additions.* 280
Sheerman
Sadlers ibid.
Spurriers ibid.
Sawyers 281
Shinglers ibid.
Staple 165
There said to be at Calis, *but afterwards removed to* England.

T

Tanners 55, 60, 151, 280
Tinkers 108
Tradesmen 119
Tawers of Leather 153
Tilers 281
Tile-makers 239, 281
Tradesmen in General 274
Tuckers 280
Taylers ibid.
Turners ibid.
Thatchers 281

V

Victuallers 2, 6, 23, 103, 102, 104, 158
Vintners 6, 240
Vinegar-makers 22, 87
Upholsters 245

W

Watermen 32, 45
Waggoners 42, 45
Weavers 75, 272, 273, 280, 287
Walkers of Cloth 74
Wax-chandlers 247
Wine-Coopers 204
Woodmongers 249
Woolmongers 256
Worsted-makers 272
Wheel-wrights 281

TO THE READER.

Courteous Reader,

HAving received a Copy of these Collections from a Friend, I shewed them to several others more knowing therein than my self, who well approved the Matter and Method of them, and thereupon urged me to make them Publick; and especially, because the greatest part was of late Time, and the whole Contracted into a few Sheets, which they said could not

not but be acceptable, as of publick Use. To the end therefore, That I might not prevent any thing which may tend to the Common Advantage, I yielded to their Request, and have Published this as a necessary Collection for the Common Interest; which that it may take effect, is the Hearty desire, as well of the Publisher as Collector.

A VIEW OF THE Penal Laws Concerning TRADESMEN.

A Dialogue, &c.

Informer, METhinks, Landlord, of late you look ſomething ſtrange upon me, I wonder what is the matter, and would willingly know the reaſon.

Landlord, Truly, Sir, tho' you have hitherto carried your ſelf pretty Civilly amongſt us, yet I muſt deſire you to provide your ſelf other Quarters; for ſince your coming to my Houſe I have loſt many of my Cuſtomers, and that becauſe you are reported to be a Publick Informer, and eſpecially to have ſaid in your Diſcourſes,

—That if any Inn-keeper, Victualer or Alehouſe-keeper ſhall ſuffer any perſon, dwelling in the Town, Village or Hamlet where ſuch Inn or Alehouſe is, to remain or continue drinking there (other than for urgent occaſions, allowed by two Juſtices of the Peace) he ſhall forfeit to the Poor there for every ſuch Offence proved by two Witneſſes upon Oath, or ſeen by a Juſtice of Peace of that Limit, the penalty of Ten ſhillings. —— Theſe things being directly againſt my Intereſt, I muſt therefore deſire your abſence.

Inform. Sir, What I have formerly ſaid concerning Inns or Alehouſes, is true; and is provided for by the Laws of this Land; particularly by a Statute in the firſt year of King *James* the Firſt, *Chap.* 9. But nevertheleſs, the Statute is not ſo ſevere as you would ſuppoſe it, neither did I ſo make mention; for it allows, That ſuch perſons as are invited by Travellers to their Inns or Quarters, may accompany them during their neceſſary abode there: Alſo Labouring-men and Handicrafts-men (tho' not Lodgers) are allowed an Hour at Dinner time in ſuch Houſes; and ſuch Labourers and Workmen, which for following their Work, lodge and victual in thoſe Houſes, are excepted. Thus you may perceive my words have been taken in the ſevereſt ſenſe, and ſo are my actings too; for I never yet took any advantage againſt ſuch as were reaſonable in

1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 9. confirm 1 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 4.

their doings, but only against notorious Offenders, such as continue drunkening at late and unseasonable Hours, or in time of Divine Service, prophane Cursers and Swearers, and the like, many of which have good cause to thank me: For I believe it was a means to save them from ruin and destruction.

And we find by sad Experience, that most who come to a bad or untimely End, confess that their ruin sprung from such evil Practices; and it is so reported of one to whom you were near related.

Besides, these Penalties and Forfeitures are founded upon Laws made by the great Wisdom of the Nation, who well knew the want of them; and as for your Objection against Informers, you may as well object against the Laws themselves, which have given them Authority; nay more, have encouraged and rewarded them as Men well deserving of their Country, so long as they observe such Rules and Precepts as the Law prescribes, and do nothing out of base designed Ends; and if any such there be, Remedies and Punishments are also provided against them too.

Also you know, That no man will accuse himself, neither is any Man obliged thereto; therefore Informers are absolutely necessary, that such notorious Transgressors may be brought to condign punishment, without which there would be no living.

Yet as for these Matters of Tipling, with which you charge Informers, I must tell you they are seldom by them taken notice of; because the Law has provided, That all Constables, Churchwardens, Headboroughs, Tithingmen, Ale-Conners and Side-men, shall be charged on their Oaths, to present at the Quarter-Sessions in Corporate Towns, and in Leets, the Offences committed against 1 *Jac.* 9. and 4 *Jac.* 5. and thereby one Witness, or the parties own Confession, shall be sufficient to prove the breach of 1 *Jac.* 9. and 4 *Jac.* 5. and the Oath of the party Confessing, shall be sufficient to convince any other.

4 *Jac.* 5.
2. *Jac.* 7.

Landl. I must confess, that upon serious Consideration, what you have said concerning the care and encouragement of the Law seems very good and reasonable; and 'tis true, I had a near Relation (as you hinted before) that came to an untimely End by following such evil Courses as those you named. Pray, what Punishment is there provided against the Tiplers and Drunkards that come into our Houses, many of which think it a great Affront, when we tell them they stay too long?

Inform. Why truly, by the Statute of 4 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 5. A Town-dweller, who is Convict to sit Tipling in any Inn, Victualling-house or Ale-house, by the view of one Justice, or the proof of two Witnesses, shall forfeit *Ten Groats*, to be levied by distress

distress and sale for the Poor; and if he be not found able to pay it, he shall be put in the Stocks for Four Hours.

Also if one be convicted of Drunkenness in Court, or before a Judge or Justices in their several Limits, he shall forfeit 5 *s.* to the Poor, to be levied as aforesaid; and in case he be not able to pay it, he shall be put in the Stocks for Six Hours. But these Offenders are to be prosecuted within six Months.

And by the Statute of 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.*7. one Witness, or the parties own Confession, or view of one Justice, shall be sufficient Conviction.

And for the second time, being so Convicted, he shall be bound in 10 *l.* with two Sureties to the Good-Behaviour.

But none shall be twice punished for the same Offence.

Landl. I see, Sir, you have both Reason and Law on your side, and that it is either Ignorance, or Self-Interest, that makes men prejudiced against you; and withal, I perceive that it is good for every man to know the Laws, at least so much thereof as relates to his own Employment, Trade or Office; and therefore desire you will be pleased to give a further Account of what the Law has provided as to Alehouse-keepers, Innkeepers and Victualers.

Inform. Well then, since you are willing to be advised, I shall tell you in short,

That a man is liable to Impriſonment for
6 Ed. 6. 25. Three days without Bail, if he keep Open-
houſe and ſell Ale without Licence, and to
3 Car. 3. be fined 20 s. for every ſuch Offence, and
to find two Sureties, not to do the like again,
1 Jac. 9. or elſe to be openly Whipt if he can't pay
the Fine; alſo, he may be diſabled for
7 Jac. 10. 3 years; if he ſhall continue tipling in the
Town at any other Alehouſe than his own.

And by the Statute of 1 Car. 1. cap. 4.
1 Car. 1. 4. Vintners, which do alſo keep Inns or Victualing-houſes, ſhall be taken to be within the Act for Tipling, as alſo within the Statute of 1 Jac. 2. cap. 9. & 4 Jac. 2. cap. 5. But in many of theſe Points, few of you have cauſe to complain of rigor or ſeverity.

So Landlord you ſee, That there are many Statute-Laws made againſt ſuch as keep unlawful and diſordely Ale-houſes, Inns or Taverns, and not without great Reaſon; ſuch diſorderly Houſes being the Nurſeries of all manner of Vice and Wickedneſs; for from thence proceed Liars, Curſers, Swearers, Prophaners, and many times Plotters, and what not; but againſt the Regular and Orderly there is no Law, Pain or Penalty: And therefore you need not to fear that I, or any other, will or can do you any prejudice, ſo long as you continue ſuch. You alſo are ſenſible what care hath of late been taken by the Government for the Reformation of Manners, and particularly that of Drunkenneſs

and

and prophane Curſing and Swearing; and we find by woful Experience, that little will avail all the Endeavours of the Reformers, without the aid and aſſiſtance of well-minded and unprejudiced Informers.

And now Landlord, I hope you and all others will for the future have a better Opinion of ſuch ſort of Men, who out of a Principle of ſerving their Country, endeavour to put the Laws in execution; for to cenſure or condemn the Informers, is to abuſe the Law-makers, which none but the guilty or evil-minded will ever do. And if you object, That they make a livelyhood of it: I muſt anſwer, That *the Labourer is worthy of his Hire*; and they are encouraged thereto by the beſt of the Nation, and their Accuſers are generally the Treſpaſſers, and therefore not to be regarded.

But that you, Landlord, may not think this Diſcourſe is only levell'd againſt Men of your Employment; I may tell you, That the Law has ever had a ſtrict Eye over moſt Mechanicks and men of Trade; as well over the Merchant and Goldſmith, as the Spinner and Weaver: But not to make Compariſons, I ſay, you are not by your ſelves, there are many others who are liable to Penalties and Puniſhments, which I could inſtance, were it convenient.

Landl. I ſhould be glad, Sir, (if your time will permit) to hear you ſpeak ſomething concerning other Trades and Employ-

ments; I perceive you are well verſed in theſe Matters, and rather than you ſhall think of loſs of time, I will in concluſion preſent you with a Fee.

Inform. Agreed, Landlord, I will therefore give you a brief Alphabetical account of many of them. And firſt, I will begin with the Letter *A*, which ſignifies *Artificers* in general; but of them and of *Apprentices* and *Aliens* I ſhall ſpeak hereafter *. The next that come in mind are *Arrow-head* Makers; yet I think their Trade is now of little moment to the Publick, however there is a Penalty on them, and alſo upon *Bowyers*, and ſuch Towns as keep not their Buts in good repair, and againſt ſuch Perſons as provide not Bows for their Sons and Male Servants to ſhoot with.

See at the end of the Dialogue.

Arrow-head Makers.

Archers.

Buts.

Bow Makers.

Alſo againſt ſuch as uſe not their Bows according to the Statutes, to which I will refer you: That concerning *Arrow-heads* is 7 *Hen.* 4. *cap.* 7. Thoſe concerning *Bowyers*, and the making and keeping of *Bows*, are 12 *Ed.* 4. *cap.* 2. confirmed by 13 *Eliz. cap.* 14. But the 8*th* of *Eliz. cap.* 10. more particularly concerns the *Bowyers* of *London.* 38 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. alſo concerns them and *Fletchers*, and thoſe that are to exerciſe Shooting; and of the keeping and repairing of *Buts.*

Apothecaries.

There is alſo a Statute concerning *Apothecaries* faulty Wares, to be deſtroyed by the Preſident and Elects of the Colledge of

of Physicians in *London*, and Wardens of the *Apothecaries*, who are authorized to Search the same; and such *Apothecary* as resists their Search, by the Statute of 32 *H.* 8. *cap.* 40. forfeits 5 *l.* between the King and Prosecutor; and by 1 *Mar. Parl.* 1. *Sess.* 2. *cap.* 9. the Forfeiture is made 10 *l.* to be divided between the King and President of the Colledge.

Having spoken of *Ale-men* and *Ale-houses* before, I have little now to do with the Letter *A*. Such other Matters as concern Inns and Ale-houses, that Brew and sell Victuals, I will speak of when I mention *Brewers* and *Victualers*.

Vide Brewers and Victualers.

Badger, Loder, Kidder, &c.

By the Statute of 5 *Eliz. cap.* 12. None but a Married man and Housholder of the Age of 30 years (at the least) shall take upon him to be a *Badger*, *Loder*, *Kidder*, *Carryer*, *Buyer* or *Transporter* of Corn or Grain, Butter and Cheese; neither he, without Licence in open Sessions of the County where he hath dwelt by the space of Three years before, under the Hands and Seals of (at least) three Justices, one to be of the *Quorum*, in pain of 5 *l.* which Licence shall remain in force for one year only from the Date thereof, and all Licenses otherwise granted shall be void.

Note, The Licence also must have the day and place of the Sessions.

This shall not give liberty to any *Badger, &c.* to buy Grain out of open Fair or Market (to Sell again) unless there be Special Words in his Licence to warrant the same, in pain to forfeit every time so offending 5 *l.* Tho Forfeitures are to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor. See 13 *Eliz. cap.* 25.

But by 13 *Eliz. c.* 13, for the Increase of Tillage, &c. other provision is made for the Transportation of Corn. So by 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. and by 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13. and by 1 *W. & M. Sess.* 1. *cap.* 12.

Next I will speak of *Bakers, Brewers, Butchers, &c.* And of them the Law says thus:

Baker. Brewer. That if any Common *Baker, Brewer* or *Tipler* have broken the Assize of Bread, Beer or Ale, he shall be fined by the discretion of the Justices, &c.

And if any Steward in Leet, or Officer in Market Town, shall take any Fine for such breach of the Assize, where Corporal Punishment is appointed, he shall be grievously Fined.

51 *H.* 3. 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 8.

If a *Baker* or *Brewer* shall break the Assize the first, second or third time, he shall be amerced according to his Offence, except it be great: But if it be great, and he doth offend a fourth time, or oftner, then the *Baker* offending shall be set on the Pillory, and the *Brewer* punished by the Tumbrel,

51 *H.* 3.

brel, which shall not be pardoned for Gold nor Silver, says the Statute.

If any *Butchers*, *Brewers*, *Bakers*, *Poulterers*, *Cooks*, *Costermongers* or *Fruiterers*, shall conspire, covenant, promise or take any Oaths, That they shall not nor will not sell their Victuals but at certain prices; every one of them so offending, being lawfully convicted thereof, shall forfeit for the first Offence 10 *l.* to the King; and if he do not pay the same within six days after Conviction, he shall be Imprisoned twenty days, and have only Bread and Water for his Sustenance; and for the second Offence 20 *l.* and that not paid within six days, he shall suffer the punishment of the Pillory; and for the third Offence 40 *l.* and if not paid within six days, shall suffer the Pillory and lose one of his Ears, and never be credited in Matters of Judgment. 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. c. 15.

And if such Conspiracy be acted by the Major part of the Company of such Victualers, their Corporation shall be thereupon dissolved.

Also, No *Brewer* shall be a *Cooper*, nor shall by himself, or others to his use, occupy the Mystery of a *Cooper*, or make Barrels, &c. or other Vessels of Wood, wherein to put his Beer or Ale to Sale; if he do, he shall forfeit for every Vessel made 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the King and the Informer: But this shall not hinder him from keeping a Servant or Cooper in his House, to mend his Vessels. 23 *H.* 8. 4.

He-

He ſhall ſell his Drink at no higher Prices than ſhall be appointed by the Juſtices of Peace in the Shire; or by the Mayor, Sheriff or Head Officer of the City, Borough or Town Corporate, where he doth dwell, who have Power by their Diſcretions, to Seſs and Tax the Prices of a Barrel, Kilderkin or Firkin of Ale or Beer.

The *Brewer* muſt alſo take care, That he doth neither directly nor indirectly ſell Drink to an Unlicenſed Alehouſe-keeper, ſave only for the expence of his Houſhold,
Stat. 4 *Jac.* 4. in pain of Forfeiting 6 *l.* 8 *d.* a Barrel. This Offence to be proſecuted in the Quarter-Seſſions, and the Forfeiture to be equally divided betwixt the Proſecutor and the Poor of the Pariſh.

No *Brewer* ſhall ſell, or put to ſale in
31 *Eliz.* 8. *London*, the Suburbs, or within two Miles compaſs of the Suburbs, any Beer or Ale in Buts, Pipes, Punchions, Hogſheads, Tierces, or ſuch other Veſſel brought from beyond Sea, and never lawfully guaged within this Realm; before the ſame be lawfully guaged, and the true Content ſet down thereupon (by the Gallon appointed for Beer and Ale, according to the Standard, by the Maſter and Warden of the *Coopers* of the City of *London*, or their Deputies:) Neither ſhall any *Brewer* ſell, or put to ſale, any Beer or Ale in ſuch Veſſel elſewhere in *England* or *Wales*, before the ſame be lawfully guaged, and the true Content thereof ſet thereupon,

thereupon by such as by the Statute of 23 *Hen.* 8. 4. (which see in *Coopers*) are to have the Gauging of Barrels, Kilderkins and Ferkins elsewhere in *England* and *Wales*, in pain to forfeit every such Vessel, and also the Beer and Ale therein, to him that will Seise the same, and besides 10*s.* for every such Vessel, all which Forfeitures are to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor.

This Act shall not extend to punish the *Brewer*, that shall fill Vessels that are imported, and after they are so filled, are immediately to be exported to be sent elsewhere out of this Realm.

And *Note*, That they who shall cause any Beer, Ale or Mum, Shipt off in the presence of a Sworn Gauger or Officer to be exported, to be unladen, or put into any other Vessel in *England*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, shall forfeit the same, and 100 *l.* for every Cask, the one Moiety to the King, the other to the Prosecutor. 22 & 23. *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13.

The *Brewer* that buys *Hops* deceitfully, mixt with any Soyl whatsoever (brought into this Realm, or growing within the same) and employ them in Brewing shall forfeit the value thereof, betwixt the King and the Prosecutor. 1 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 18.

By 12 *Car.* 2. 23. Common *Brewers* that once a Month make not true Entries at the Excise Office, forfeit 10 *l.* *Inkeepers* 5 *l.* other Retailers 20 *s.* besides their allowance

lowance of Leakage for a Month; Common *Brewers* not clearing within a Week, and Retailers within a Month after they make, or ought to make Entries, ſhall pay double the Duty; but none living in a Market Town, ſhall be compelled to Travel out, nor living out of one, to Travel to any other place, than the next Market Town in the ſame County, on the Market Day, to make ſuch Entries and Payments: alſo ſuch *Brewers* as will not permit Gaugers to enter in the day, or in the preſence of a Conſtable, or other Officer by night, to take an account of their Liquors, ſhall be forbidden to Sell ſuch Liquors; and if they Sell after warning, or deliver out any of the Liquors, not having cleared the Duty, they ſhall loſe 5 *l.* beſides the double value. And by this Statute 36 Gallons of Beer go to a Barrel, and 32 Gallons of Ale.

Offences againſt this Act, within the Limits of the Office in *London*, to be determined by the Chief Commiſſioners, or by the Commiſſioners for Appeals; and Offences committed elſewhere, by 2 or more Juſtices of the Peace near the place, or in neglect or refuſal by 14 Days, then (upon Notice given to the Offender) by the Subcommiſſioners; but in ſuch caſe of Subcommiſſioners, the party grieved may appeal to the Quarter-Seſſions, whoſe Judgment ſhall be final. Sentence may be given in theſe Caſes, upon proof, by Confeſſion or Oath of one Witneſs

Witneſs, to be levyed by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, if not redeemed within 14 Days, and for want of Diſtreſs, Impriſonment till ſatisfaction; the Forfeiture may be leſſened, but not to leſs than double the Exciſe due, beſides Coſts and Charges; three fourths to the King, the other fourth to the Informer.

The ſame Penalties are provided by 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 24. confirmed by 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13.

And by 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. No Brewer or Retailer of Beer or Ale, without giving Notice at the next Office of Exciſe, or to one of the Commiſſioners, Farmers or Subcommiſſioners within the Limits of whoſe Office he Inhabits, ſhall fit up, alter or inlarge, any Tun, Fat, Back, Cooler or Copper, and uſe them for making Beer or Ale, or Worts, or keep any private Storehouſe for laying ſuch Liquors in Cask, on pain to forfeit 50 *l.* for every Tun, *&c.* and they in whoſe Occupation any Houſe, *&c.* is, in which ſuch concealed Tun, *&c.* ſhall be diſcovered, ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* and ſuch concealed Tun ſo diſcovered or altered, with all Beer, Ale or Worts therein may be ſeiſed, and delivered to the Overſeers of the Poor to be ſold for the Poors uſe, or to be diſtributed amongſt them.

The Gauger muſt deliver to the Brewer a Copy of the Returns he made to the Commiſſioners, on penalty of 40 *s.* and the

Brewer

Brewer may discharge himself, accordingly within a Week after.

If such as are appointed to attend and hold Office in Market Towns, shall neglect to attend from 9 in the Morning till 12 at Noon, and from 2 till 5 in the Afternoon, they forfeit 10 *l.* half to the King, half to the Prosecutor. And a Tender to make a Payment, or Entry, proved by one Witness, shall prevent a Forfeiture.

No Brewer shall deliver or carry out Beer, or Ale to his Customers in any City, Town Corporate, or Market Town, before Notice given to an Officer of Excise, but between 3 a Clock in the Morning and 9 in the Evening, from the 25*th* of *March* to the 29*th* of *September*, and between 5 in the Morning and 7 in the Evening, from the 29*th* of *September* to the 25*th* of *March*, on pain to Forfeit 20 *l.* for every Barrel so carried out.

And if any Brewer or Retailer, after Account taken by the Gauger of his Beer and Ale, *&c.* convert small Beer, or small Worts into strong Beer or Ale, and deliver out the same without giving Notice to the Gauger, or conceal any Beer, Ale or Worts from view of the Gauger, he shall Forfeit for every Barrel 20 *l.*

Such Brewer as compounds for his Excise shall not Brew, or suffer to be Brewed within his Brew-house, for any other Brewer, any Beer or Ale, without giving notice

thereof

thereof to the Commissioners, Farmers or Subcommissioners, and paying the Excise, on pain that both he that Brews, and he for whom tis Brewed, shall Forfeit for every Barrel 5 *l.* Half to the King and half to the Informer.

If he bribes any Gauger or other Officer he Forfeits 10 *l.* which Offences shall be proved by 2 Witnesses, before 2 Justices of Peace, or chief Magistrate of the place where committed; the Penalties to be levyed by Distress and Sale of Goods, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals, and for want of such Distress, the Offender to be committed 3 Months.

One third part of all Forfeitures not herein otherwise disposed, shall be to the King, another third to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, the other third to the Informer: And all Fines and Forfeitures, for which no remedy is ordained for the recovery thereof by this Act, shall be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, *&c.* in any Court of Record, as by the former Act is directed.

By 1 *W. & M. Sess.* 1. *cap.* 24. 34 Gallons of Beer or Ale, shall be reckoned a Barrel of Beer or Ale. Leakage allowed shall be 2 Barrels and a half upon every 23 Barrels within the Weekly Bills of Mortality.

The

The ſaid Act alſo provides, That whereas 15 *Car.* 2. Enacts, That no Common Brewer ſhall be proſecuted for any Miſentry, if within one Week after the delivery of the Copy of the Gauger's Return, he certifie his Entry made for the Week for which ſuch Copy is delivered according to ſuch Return, or otherwiſe diſcharge himſelf; yet no Brewer ſhall have any benefit of that Proviſo, upon any Information, if it ſhall appear upon Evidence, that he did not *bona fide* ſhew to the Gauger all the Beer, Ale and Worts of every Guile for ſuch time, for which ſuch Copy of the Return was given, or if any apparent Fraud was acted, to defraud their Majeſties of their Duty.

Common Brewers and Retailers of Beer and Ale, who contrary to the ſaid Act made in the 15*th* year of King *Charles* the Second, ſhall uſe any private Cellar, &c. ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* for every ſuch offence; and for mixing, concealing or conveying away Worts contrary to the ſaid Act, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* a Barrel.

The Gauger muſt leave true Notes of the laſt Gages taken with all Brewers, *&c.* containing the quantity and quality of the Liquors gaged, on pain to forfeit 40 *s.* for every neglect.

No Information for any Miſentry, but within three Months after the offence committed, and Notice thereof ſhall be given

to

to the Defendants in Writing, or else left at their dwelling Houses, within a Week after the Information entred.

By the said last Statute, No Brewer or Retailer of Beer or Ale, shall use in working any Beer or Ale any Molossus, course Sugar, Honey or Composition, or Extract of Sugar, on pain to forfeit all such Liquors, and the Sum of 100 *l.* one Moiety to their Majesties, and the other to the Informer; so as the Suit be commenced within six Months after the Forfeiture incurred.

And by Stat. 2 *W. & M. Sess.* 1. *cap.* 3. It is Enacted, That the several Rates, Duties and Impositions upon Beer, Ale or Cyder, and other Liquors mentioned in an Act of Parliament, made in the 12*th* Year of the Reign of King *Charles* the Second, Entituled, *A Grant of certain Impositions upon Beer, Ale and other Liquors, for the increase of his Majesties Revenue during his Life*, (except such of them concerning, which it is otherwise provided by any Act of the last Parliament) shall be paid to their Majesties during their Lives, and the Life of the longer liver of them; in such manner and by such Rules, and under such Penalties, as are directed by the said Act. And by another Act in the 15*th* Year of the said late Kings Reign, Entituled, *An Additional Act, for the better ordering and Collecting the Duty of Excise, and preventing abuses therein*, or any other Law now in force relating to the Excise. By

By a late Statute made in the 8th & 9th of his present Majesty, It is Enacted, That every Common *Brewer* shall declare to the Gaugers appointed to take account, how much strong Beer or strong Ale, he intends to make of a Guile, and how much small, before any part of such Guile is cleansed, or removed out of the Tuns. And in case any such *Brewer* or his Servant brewing, or making such Guile shall refuse to make such Declaration, the Gauger shall Return the whole Guile to be strong, and the *Brewer* shall pay accordingly, and also forfeit 20 *s.* for every Barrel contained in such Guile.

If the *Brewer* or his Servants after such Declaration, make increase of the strong Beer or Ale, or the Gaugers shall find any more Beer, Ale or Worts of the same Guile laid off; the *Brewer* shall forfeit 5 *l. per* Barrel so increased, or found laid off, and the Servant or Servants so assisting shall also forfeit 20 *s. per* Barrel, and in default of payment three Months Imprisonment.

But if upon Information it appear by the *Brewers* Evidence, that the increase was made by adding Beer or Ale left in the Brewhouse of a former Guile, the *Brewer* shall incur all the Penalties, except it be proved by Oath of one or more Witness, that the Beer or Ale so added, was added in the sight of the Gauger.

If

If it appear any *Brewer* mixes new small Beer, or old returned Drink to the strong Beer or Ale remaining of a former Guile, and then add it to the next Guile, the Gauger may Return all so altered and added, as if never charged before.

Every Common *Brewer* having any Pipe, or Stop-cock under Ground, or other private Pipe or Conveyance, by which his Beer or Ale, or Worts may be conveyed from one Tun or brewing Vessel to another, or out of such Tun or Vessel into any other place, or keeping any hole in any such Tun, Batch or Float by which any Beer or Ale, or Worts may be conveyed into, or out of such Tun, Batch or Float, or any of them, forfeits for every Offence the sum of 100 *l.*

For discovery of such Pipes and Stop-cocks, and other private Conveyances, the Gaugers and Officers of Excise may with a Constable, *&c.* in the day time, upon request made, break up the Ground, make search, and upon finding follow the Conveyance, cut the Pipe, and turn any Cocks to examin the matter; and if no Conveyance found, shall make good the Ground and satisfaction to the Owners. Also the Brewer, or person resisting, shall forfeit for every offence 50 *l.*

Notwithstanding such Conveyances may be kept publickly above ground in open view.

The Common *Brewer* that shall set up private Backs and Tuns, Batch, Float, Cooler or Copper, or alter or enlarge any such, without notice first given at the next Office of Excise, and keep such concealed, forfeits for each the sum of 200 *l.*

Every Common *Brewer* of Ale, or maker of Cyder, *&c.* who delivers to any *Distiller* or *Vinegar* maker any wash, Tilts, Ale, Beer Vinegar, Beer or Cyder, without first giving notice to the Gauger of the Division or District of the quantity intended, and when, and to whom, shall forfeit for every Barrel 20 *s.*

Vide after in *Distillers.*

All Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act imposed, shall be sued for, recovered and levied by such ways, means and methods, as any Fines, Penalty or Forfeiture, is or may be recovered by any Law or Laws of Excise, or by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of his Majesties Courts of Record at *Westminster*, one Moiety to his Majesty, the other to him that shall Discover, Inform or Sue for the same.

If

If after the 25th of *March*, any Common Brewer, Innkeeper or Victualler shall cleanse, carry out, or remove out of his Brewhouse, any part of his Guile or Brewing of Beer, Ale or Worts, before the whole is brewed off, and be in his Tuns, Backs or Coolers, and until the Gauger shall or might have taken an Account of the same, without giving notice to the Supervisor or Gauger of the Division, he shall forfeit for every Barrel of Beer, Ale or Wort so carried out or removed 40 *s.* *Stat. 7 & 8 W. & M. cap. 30.*

If any Brewer, Innkeeper or Victualler after the said 25th of *March*, shall refuse to permit any Gauger in the day time, or with a Constable in the night, to enter his House, Brewhouse or other places used by such Brewers; or being lawfully entred, to stay and continue there while his Guile is Brewing, and take an Account of his several Worts as they are Brewed off, and see the strong and small drink cleansed, and Gauge the Tun, or take an account of the Malt, from which such Worts are drawn; such Brewer for every such Offence shall forfeit 20 *l.* and the Informer shall not be obliged to prove such Brewer did carry, or deliver any part of such Guile of Beer or Ale, before he paid or cleared the Duties for the same.

If

If any Common Brower or Innkeeper after the time aforesaid, shall at or after the carrying out of his Drink, Start or mix any small Beer or small Worts with any strong Beer or Ale, upon his Dray or elsewhere, he shall forfeit 5 *l.* for every such Offence; and the Gauger may taste the Drink upon any such Brewers Dray, wheresoever he shall meet the same, and upon request enter into the Cellar of any Innkeeper or Victualler, and taste the Drink in the same; and if they refuse to permit him so to do, the Innkeeper or Victualler for every such Offence shall forfeit 5 *l.*

The Commissioners of Excise and Justices of Peace, respectively upon Information for any Offence against the Laws of Excise, may Summons any person or persons (other than the party accused) to appear before them to give Evidence, and for neglect or refusal so to do, every such person so making default, shall forfeit the Sum of 10 *l.*

All Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act imposed, shall be recovered and levied as any Fine, Penalty and Forfeitures may be by any Law of Excise, or by Action of Debt, *&c.* in any of the Kings Courts at *Westminster*; one Moiety to the King, the other to him that shall discover and Sue for the same.

First,

First, By the Stat. 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. *cap.* 19. No Butcher ſhall Buy any Cattle, and Sell the ſame again alive, in pain to forfeit them, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Informer. *Butchers.*

If he Sells Swines Fleſh mezled or dead of the Murrain, for the firſt Offence he ſhall be amerced, for the ſecond have the Pillory, for the third be Impriſoned, for the fourth abjure the Town.

If a Butcher or other ſhall gaſh, or hurt any Hide of Ox, Bull, Steer or Cow, he ſhall forfeit for every Hide 1 *s.* 8 *d.* 31 *Ed.* 1. *cap.* 7. 5 1 *H.* 3.

Or if he ſhall water any Hide except in in *June*, *July* or *Auguſt*, or ſhall put to ſale any that is putrified, he ſhall forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to be divided betwixt the King and Proſecutor. 1 *Jac.* 22. 1 *Jac.* 22.

He ſhall not be both Tanner and Butcher under forfeiture of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* *per* day, for every day he continues both Profeſſions.

He ſhall not Kill any Fleſh in his Scalding houſe, or within the Walls of *London* under forfeiture of 12 *d.* for an Ox, and 8 *d.* for every other Beaſt, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor; This Law extends to all walled Towns, (*Carlile* and *Barwick* only excepted,) and laſtly, for a Concluſion to the Butcher you muſt know, That by a Statute 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. & 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 19. It is provided, That ſuch Butcher as ſhall 1 *Jac.* 22. 4 *H.* 7. 3.

Sell, or expoſe to Sale by himſelf or his Servant, any Fat Oxen, Steers, Runts, Kine, Heifers, Calves, Sheep or Lambs alive, forfeits the double value between the King and the Proſecutor: And this laſt Statute is no more in ſubſtance, than what had been formerly provided by other Statutes, as 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. 19. 1 *Jac.* 1. 25. But then the Forfeiture was only of the Cattel.

See 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 17. where the former Act was continued for 7 years, from 24*th* of *June* 1685. And by 4 & 5 *W.* & *M.* the ſame Act of King *James* is revived and continued from the 13*th* of *February* for 7 years, and from thence to the end of the next Seſſion of Parliament.

And by the aforeſaid Statute of 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 19. It is provided, That no Jobber, Saleſman or other Broker, or Factor, who Sell Cattle for others, ſhall be allowed, or employed for buying or ſelling other Fat Cattle, than Swine or Calves, within Eighty miles of *London* and *Weſtminſter*, on pain to forfeit the value of the Cattle ſo bought or ſold, to be paid by the Owner, and on this farther pain, That the Jobber, *&c.* ſhall forfeit the value of all ſuch Cattle ſo bought or ſold, or expoſed to Sale; but the Statute of 1 *Jac.* 2. that revives this Statute, provides, That it ſhall not extend to Saleſmen

or

or Factors, imploied by Farmers or Feeders.

Note, That none are to be prosecuted upon this Act, but within six Months after the Offence committed; And the Justices of Peace at their Quarter Sessions shall hear, and determin all Offences in buying, or selling Cattle contrary to this Act, or any other in force; by Inquisition, Presentment, Bill or Information, and make Extracts of one Moiety of the Forfeitures to be levied to the Kings use, and award Execution of the other Moiety to the Prosecutor, by *Fieri facias* or *Capias*; and the Justices shall proceed, any Writ or Writs of *Certiorari* notwithstanding.

And yet, if it shall appear to the Justices, that such Prosecution was only for Vexation, they may award the party prosecuted treble Costs.

And *Note*, That if upon any such Prosecution, a Question shall arise concerning distance of time or place, between the buying and selling the Cattle, the proof shall be incumbent on the party accused; and if the party accused plead, that the Cattle were his own, it shall be incumbent upon him to prove his property.

I will next speak of *Barbers* and *Chirurgeons*, then of *Brasiers*, next of *Brokers*, *Boatmen*, *Booksellers*, *Button Sellers*, *&c.*

The *Barbers* and *Chirurgeons* of *London* are made one Company. But no *Barber* in *London*, or within a Miles compaſs thereof ſhall uſe *Chirurgery*, neither ſhall any *Chirurgeon* there uſe *Barbery* or *Shaving*, and every *Chirurgeon* in *London* ſhall have a Sign at his Door; and none ſhall be a *Barber* in *London* but a Free-man of that Company; the *Barber* or *Chirurgeon* offending, for every Month ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* to be divided between the King and the Proſecutor.

32 *H.*8.44. The ſame Statute. The ſame Statute.

See after *Tit. Phyſicians.*

Braſier and *Pewterer.*

After the *Barber* ſhall follow the *Braſier*, and to him I will joyn the *Pewterer.* And concerning them the Law is thus:

That if any *Pewterer* or *Braſier* ſhall Sell, or Exchange any *Braſs* or *Pewter*, but only in open Fair or Market, or in his Houſe, (unleſs he be deſired by the Buyer) he ſhall loſe 10 *l.* Or if he work any hollow Wares of Lay Metal, which is not according to the aſſize of Lay Metal wrought in *London*, or ſet not his Seal or Mark upon the ſaid Ware, he ſhall forfeit the one Moiety thereof to the King, and the other to the Finder.

19 *H.*6,7. 4 *H.* 7, 8.

Again, If any Man (in the Selling of *Braſs* or *Pewter*) uſe any falſe Weights or Beams, he forfeits 20 *s.* to be divided as above, and in caſe he be not able to pay it, he ſhall be by the head Officer committed

to

to the Stocks till the next Market day, and then ſtand upon the Pillory.

By the Statute of 25 *H.* 8. 9. None ſhall Buy or take by way of Exchange, any Wares made of *Tin* or *Pewter* out of the Realm, in pain to forfeit them, and alſo the value thereof in Money. And Officers may Search and Seize Wares brought into this Realm contrary to this Act.

Alſo, No Stranger Born ſhall work any *Pewter* or *Tin* in *England*, in pain to forfeit the ſame.

Alſo, No *Pewterer* ſhall teach his Trade in a Foreign Nation, in pain to loſe the Priviledge of an Engliſhman.

And Liberties and Placards to wandring *Braziers* and *Pewterres* ſhall be void.

And by this Act the penalty of 10 *l.* mentioned in the 19 *H.* 6. 7. and thoſe likewiſe of this preſent Act, ſhall be equally divided betwixt the King and the Finder.

By the 33 *H.* 8. 4. the Statute of 25 *H.* 8. *cap.* 9. is made perpetual: And none ſhall withſtand the ſearch of *Braſs*, *Tin*, *Pewter*, *&c.* in pain of 5 *l.* to be divided as in the former Statute.

Alſo by the Statute of 33 *H.* 8. 7. there are penalties concerning *Braſs*, *Copper* and Metals, *&c.* As—That none ſhall convey out of this Realm, *Braſs*, *Copper Latten*, *Bell-metal*, *Pan-metal*, *Gun-metal* or *Shroof-metal* clean and mixed (*Tin* and *Lead* only excepted) in pain to forfeit the double va-

lue, to be divided betwixt the King and the Profecutor, and the Landing thereof in Foreign parts, ſhall be tried and determined in the County where it was Shipped.

Alſo, None ſhall Tranſport ſuch Metal from one part of the Realm to another, before he hath acquainted the Cuſtomer where the Ship is, with the true weight thereof; and alſo given him Bond to the Kings uſe, of the double value thereof, with Condition to Land it in ſome part of the Realm, in pain to forfeit the ſame in manner and form aforeſaid; and ſhall alſo within eight Months after, bring from the Cuſtomer of the place where he Lands it, a Certificate of the Landing thereof, which Cuſtomer ſhall give him or his Factor ſuch Certificate without delay.

The falſe Cuſtomer, that makes a falſe Certificate in ſuch caſe, ſhall loſe his place and the value of the Goods concealed.

If the Goods be diminiſhed by Tempeſt, Enemies or Pirates, upon due proof thereof made to the Cuſtomer by the party, his Executor, &c. his Bond ſhall be delivered, or otherwiſe diſcharged.

By the Statute of 2 & 3 *Ed.* 6. 37. The penalty of 10 *l.* for every Thouſand weight is added to the Forfeiture of the double value of Metal, Tranſported contratry to the Statute of 33 *H.* 8. 7.

Alſo 10 *l.* for every Thouſand weight ſhall be added to the double of the Goods, and

and the total thereof put in the Bond to be made by the Customer according to the Statute of 33 *H.* 8. 7. which Bond if it want a date, the Customer shall forfeit his place, and the value of the Goods Shipped.

If any Officer of the Ship suffer any such Metal to be Shipped, and not disclose it within three days, he shall forfeit the double value thereof; or if any Customer or Searcher, having notice thereof, do not seize it to the Kings use, he shall lose his Office, and the value of the Metal.

Also, none shall Lade such Metal but where there is a Customer, in pain to forfeit 10 *l.* and the Metal; the Forfeitures are to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor, and the Statute of 33 *H.* 8. 7. in all Points not altered by this, is confirmed.

Brokers and *Pawntakers, &c.*

Concerning *Brokers*, *Frippers* and *Pawntakers*, (I mean not the antient Sworn *Brokers* in *London*) it is said, That Goods wrongfully gotten, and sold to such *Brokers*, *Frippers* or *Pawn-takers*, or within two miles of *London*, shall not alter the property thereof.

1 *Jac.* cap. 21.

Also, If a *Broker* having received such Goods, shall not upon the request of the true Owner, truly discover them, how, and when he came by them, and to whom they are conveyed, he shall forfeit the double value thereof to the said Owner.

But this Act shall not prejudice the anci-

ent *Brokers* in *London*, between Merchants, being Selected and Sworn for that purpose, It being only intended against *Frippers* and *Pawn-takers*, who for the most part keep open Shop.

Those *Brokers* also, that shall by way of Usury, take above 6 *l.* in the 100 *l.* for a year, for the Loan of Money, or other Commodities, or above 5 *s.* for brokage of a 100 *l.* or above 12 *d.* for the making of a Bond, or Bill concerning the same, shall forfeit 20 *l.* and Imprisonment for half a year, one half to the King, the other to the Prosecutor.

Boatmen and Watermen.

As to *Boatmen*, it is to be observed, That by a Statute of 2 & 3 *P. & M.* 16. out of the *Watermen*, betwixt *Gravesend* and *Windsor*, 8 Overseers were to be chosen, to keep good Order amongst the rest.

That two *Watermen* shall not carry any, but where one of them hath exercised that Profession two years before that time, and hath been allowed by the greater part of the said Overseers, under the known Seal; in pain to be committed to one of the *Compters*, by the said Overseers for a Month, or for less time, as the Offence shall deserve.

That no single Man which is no Householder, nor retain'd as an Apprentice, or as a Servant for one year at least, shall exercise that Profession betwixt the places aforesaid, in pain of like Punishment.

The

The Lord Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, and the Justices of Peace, within the Counties adjoyning to the *River* of *Thames*, upon Complaint of any two of the Overseers, or of any *Watermans* Master, have power not only to hear and determin any Offences committed against this Act, and to enlarge any *Waterman* unjustly punished by the said Overseers, but likewise to punish the Overseers themselves, in case they unjustly punish any person by colour of this Act.

Also a *Wherry*, that is not Twelve foot and a half long, and Four foot and a half broad in the Midship, and sufficient to carry two persons on one side right, shall be forfeit, and the King shall have one Moiety, and the Informer the other.

Again, That *Waterman* that withdraws himself in time of Pressing (it being proved by two Witnesses before the said Mayor, Aldermen or Justice, and two of the said Overseers!) shall suffer a Fortnights Imprisonment, and shall be prohibited to Row any more upon the *Thames*, for a year and a day after.

Also, The Overseers shall not only call the *Watermen* before them, and Direct them, and Register their Names; but likewise examin their Boats before they be Launched, whether they have due proportion and goodness, according to this Act: And if the Overseers refuse or neglect their

Office, they ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* between the King and Informer.

Alſo, The Court of Aldermen ſhall Aſſeſs the Fares of *Watermen*, which being ſubſcribed by two of the Privy Council (at leaſt) ſhall be ſet up in *Guild-hall*, *Weſtminſter-Hall*, *&c.* and the *Waterman* that takes more than according to the Fare ſo aſſeſſed, ſhall for every ſuch Offence ſuffer half a years Impriſonment, and forfeit 40 *s.* to be devided as before.

By the 1 *Jac.* 1.16. No *Waterman* ſhall retain any Servant or Apprentice, unleſs he himſelf hath been an Apprentice to a *Waterman* by the ſpace of five years before; and not an Apprentice under the Age of 18 years, or for leſs time than 7 years, in pain to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 10 *l.* to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

But this Act ſhall not reſtrain *Watermens* Sons, of convenient growth and ſtrength, and formerly trained up in Rowing, but that they be allowed to ſerve as Apprentices, and to carry Paſſengers from place to place, at the Age of 16 years.

Alſo, That 8 Overſeers ſhall yearly, upon the firſt day of *March*, and the firſt day of *September*, cauſe openly to be Read in the Common-Hall, all their Orders made, or to be made, in pain that every of them, for every ſuch default ſhall forfeit 20 Nobles, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecuter.

Con-

Concerning *Books*, *Bookſellers* and *Printers* much might be ſaid. But the Act for preventing abuſes in printing Seditious, Treaſonable and unlicenſed Books and Pamphlets, and for regulating printing and printing Preſſes: By an Act made 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 24. was only continued for one year, from the 1 of *February* 1692. and from thence to the end of the next Seſſion of Parliament. *Bookſellers, Printers, &c.*

As for *Button Sellers*, they or any other may not cauſe to be ſold, or offer to Sale any Foreign *Buttons* made of Hair, nor other Foreign *Buttons* whatſoever, on pain to forfeit the *Buttons* ſo bartered, ſold or exchanged and under ſuch farther Penalties as are expreſſed in an Act made in 14*th* year of King *Charles* the Second, Entituled, *An Act prohibiting the Importation of Foreign Bonelace, Cutwork, Imbroidery, Fringe, Bandſtrings, Buttons and Needlework*, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Informer. *Buttonſellers.*

Note, The penalty by the aforeſaid Act is Forfeiture of 50 *l.* for each Offence, and the whole Goods ſold, expoſed or offered to Sale; and the Importers of ſuch Goods forfeit 100 *l.* and the Goods imported.

Butter-

Butter and Cheesmongers.

By *Stat.* 3 & 4 E. 6. 21. None (except Innholders and Victualers in their Houses) shall buy any *Butter* or *Cheese* to sell again, save only by Retail in open Shop, Fair or Market; and so not above a Wey of *Cheese*, or a Barrel of *Butter* at one time, without fraud, in pain to forfeit the double Value, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

By *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. 22. the Statute of 3 & 4 E. 6. 21. and so much of the Statute of 5 & 6 E. 6. 14. as concerns the buying and retailing *Butter* and *Cheese*, (which see in *Fore-stallers*) shall not extend to the Retailers of *Cheese* in *London*, *Westminster* or *Southwark*, having served Seven years in that Trade, not uttering above four Wey of *Cheese*, or four Barrels of *Butter*, at one time, without Fraud.

Justices of Peace in Sessions have power to restrain the Retailing of *Butter* and *Cheese*; during which restraint, those that Retail shall be liable to the Penalties of 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. 21. and 5 & 6 E. 6. 14.

By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 26. the Kilderkin of *Butter* shall contain 112 pounds neat, or above, of 16 ounces to the pound; the Firkin 56, the Pot 14, besides Casks and Pots. Old and corrupt *Butter* shall not be packt up with new and sound,

nor

nor *Whey-Butter* with *Butter* made of *Cream*. No *Butter* ſhall be ſalted with Great Salt, nor more Salt than will preſerve it, on pain to forfeit the value of the *Butter* ſo falſe packed, and ſix times the value of every pound wanting.

Sellers of *Butter* ſhall deliver in every Kilderkin, &c. the quantities aforeſaid, or be liable to make Satisfaction for what is wanting at the price for which the ſame was ſold.

None ſhall Re-pack *Butter* for Sale, on pain to forfeit double the value.

All Perſons packing *Butter* for Sale, ſhall pack it in Casks of ſound, dry, well-ſeaſoned Timber, marked, with the weight of the empty Cask, and the firſt Letter of their Chriſtian Names and Sur-Names at length, with an Iron Brand, on pain to forfeit 10 *s.* for every 100 Weight otherwiſe packed, and ſo proportionably for greater and leſſer quantities.

Potters ſhall ſet upon Pots for packing *Butter* the weight thereof, with the firſt Letters of their Chriſtian-Names and Sur-Names at length, on pain to forfeit 1 *s.* for every Pot expoſed to Sale not ſo marked. None ſhall expoſe to Sale *Butter* in Pots not Marked, on pain to forfeit 2 *s.* for every Pot.

All the ſaid Offences ſhall be determined in the Seſſions of Peace, or Court of Record of the place where committed, by Action

Action of Debt, Information, Indictment or Preſentment; one Moiety of the Forfeiture ſhall be to the uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence is committed, the other half to the Informer, beſides his double Coſts.

Every Suit and Information ſhall be within four Months after Sale of ſuch *Butter*.

By *Stat.* 4 & 5 *W.* & *M. cap.* 7. After any Factor or Buyer hath bought *Butter* or *Cheeſe*, and approved the ſame, the Seller ſhall not afterwards be chargable with any Penalties in the Act of 14 *Car.* 2. entituled, *An Act for reforming Abuſes in weighing and falſe packing of Butter.*

Such Factor or Buyer ſhall ſet his Seal, or Mark, or Name at length on the Cask in which ſuch *Butter* is; and in caſe the ſame be afterwards exchanged or opened, and the Cask changed, or bad *Butter* packt up or mixt with good, or any Fraud be committed by the Seller, the Offender being convicted upon Oath before one or more Juſtices of Peace, or upon his own Confeſſion, ſhall forfeit 20 *s.* for every ſuch Firkin and Offence, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of the Offenders Goods, reſtoring the overplus, after Charges defrayed: And Conſtables of Pariſhes, and Chief Conſtables of Hundreds, are hereby authorized to levy the ſame by Warrant under Hand and Seal of ſuch Juſtice or Juſtices.

Warehouſe-

Warehouſe-keepers, Weighers, Searchers or Shippers of *Butter* and *Cheeſe* in any part within this Kingdom, ſhall receive all *Butter* and *Cheeſe* that ſhall be brought to them for any *Cheeſmonger*, Free of the City of *London*, or any other making the ſaid Commodities, and take care thereof till the ſame can be ſhipped, and ſhall ſhip it ſucceſſively, as it comes to their hand, on the next Veſſel that ſhall come to lade *Butter* and *Cheeſe* for *London* (except the Owners order the contrary) and ſhall receive of the Owners 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for every Load, and no more, and ſo proportionably: And if ſuch Perſon, or their Servant, ſhall refuſe to receive ſuch Goods, or to take due care thereof, or to ſhip them ſucceſſively, as aforeſaid, they ſhall forfeit, being Convicted in manner aforeſaid, for every Firkin of *Butter* 10 *s.* and for every Wey of *Cheeſe* 5 *s.* to be levied as aforeſaid.

Warehouſe-keepers, Weighers, &c. ſhall keep Books, and enter therein all *Butter* and *Cheeſe* that ſhall be brought to them, as it comes, with the time when received, the quantity, and the Owner's Name; and when the Goods are Shipt off, ſhall make Entries of the time when ſhipped, the Maſters Name, the Veſſels Name, and to whom conſigned: Which Book ſhall be open for all perſons to ſee and ſearch *gratis*. And if any Warehouſe-keeper, &c. ſhall not keep ſuch Books, or not make Entries as aforeſaid,

aforeſaid, or undue Entries, or refuſe in the Day-time to produce the Book to be ſearched; ſuch Offenders being Convicted in manner aforeſaid, ſhall forfeit for every Firkin of *Butter* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and for every Wey of *Cheeſe* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and for every other the aforeſaid Offences 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to be levied as aforeſaid; and for want of Goods to levy the Penalties, the Juſtice before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be made, may commit the Offender to Gaol till the Penalties be ſatisfied.

If Maſters of Veſſels coming to lade *Butter* and *Cheeſe*, or their Servants, refuſe to take on Board any *Butter* and *Cheeſe* as ſhall be tendred to be ſhipped by any ſuch Warehouſe-keeper, &c. before their Veſſels be loaden, they ſhall forfeit (being Convicted as aforeſaid) for every Firkin of *Butter* ſo refuſed 5 *s.* and for every Wey of *Cheeſe* 2 *s.* 6 *d.* to be levied as aforeſaid. One half of the Forfeitures within this Act to go to the Poor of the Pariſh, and the other half to the Informer.

This Act ſhall not exclude *Cheeſmongers* Free of the City of *London* from ſending their own Veſſels, or ſuch as they ſhall hire, for their own Goods.

Nothing in this Act ſhall extend to the Counties of *Cheſter* and *Lancaſter*, nor to the County of the City of *Cheſter*.

Perſons

Persons aggrieved by the determination of any Justice of Peace, may appeal to the next General Quarter-Sessions, whose determination shall be final; the person appealing firſt giving to the person accused a Bond of 20 *l.* Penalty, with one or more Sureties, to the liking of the Justice of Peace, to pay such Costs as shall be allowed in case the Appellant be not relieved; the said Costs to be paid within a Month after the determining of the Appeal.

Carriers.

By the *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. it is Enacted,——That no *Carriage* with any burthen, (other than such as are employed about Husbandry and in carrying Hay, Straw, Corn unthresht, Coal, Chalk, Timber for Shipping, Materials for Building, Stones or Ammunition, or Artillery for the King's Service) shall go in any High-way with above five Horses at length; and if any Draw with more Horses or Oxen, they shall Draw all in pairs, except one Horse.

Owners of *Carriages* or *Beasts* offending, shall forfeit 40 *s.* for every Offence; one third to the Surveyors of the High-ways in the Town, &c. where committed, for the Rpair of them; another third to the Overseers of the Poor of the Parish, where, &c. another third to him that shall discover the same; to be levied (upon Complaint

to

to a Justice of Peace by the Oath of one Witness) by the High-Constable or other Officer, by Warrant under Hand and Seal of such Justice.

Persons resisting the Execution, or rescuing Goods distrained, shall forfeit 40 *s.* and if not paid within seven days, may be Committed to the County-Gaol till payment.

Actions for any thing done by means of this Act shall be laid in the proper County, and the Defendants may plead the General Issue; and if there be a Verdict for the Defendant, or the Plaintiff be Non-suit or Discontinue, the Defendant shall have treble Costs. *Vide postea.*

By the *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 12. it is Enacted, That the Justices of Peace of every County at their Quarter-Sessions, after *Easter* yearly, shall assess the Prices of all Land-Carriage of Goods to be brought into any place within their Jurisdictions, by any Common *Waggoner* or *Carrier*, and shall certifie such Rates to the Mayors or other Chief Officers of every Market-Town; and *Waggoners* or *Carriers* taking more than what shall be so assessed, shall forfeit for every such Offence 5 *l.* to be levied by distress and sale of Goods by Warrant of two Justices, to the use of the party grieved.

And

And here upon an Action for executing this Act, the Defendant may plead the General Iſſue, and recover double Coſts.

But none ſhall be puniſhed for any Offence againſt this Act, unleſs he be proſecuted within ſix Month after the Offence committed; nor ſhall any Perſon puniſhed by virtue of this Act, be puniſhed for the ſame Offence by virtue of any former Law.

By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 29. No Travelling *Waggon*, *Wain* or *Carriage*, wherein any Burthens or Goods are carried for hire, (other than ſuch as are employed about Husbandry, and in carrying Hay, Straw, Corn unthreſht, Coals, Stones, Timber, Materials for Building, Ammunition, Artillery, or ſhall be for the King's Service) ſhall at one time be drawn in any Common High-way with above 8 Horſes, or 8 Oxen and one Horſe, or 6 Oxen and two Horſes, or two Oxen and 6 Horſes, or 4 Oxen and 4 Horſes; which ſaid Oxen and Horſes ſhall Draw in pairs, with a Pole beteen the Wheel-Horſes, and the other Horſes to draw in a Line with the Wheel-Horſes or Oxen, in ſuch manner as they draw in Coaches, upon pain that every Owner of ſuch *Waggon*, *Wain*, *Cart*, *Carriage*, *Horſe* or *Oxen*, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* two Third parts to the uſe of the High-ways, the other to the Informer, to be levied by diſtreſs of any one of the ſaid Horſes, which after three days may be ſold.

The

The Surveyor, or Deputy-Surveyor compounding, or Supervisor of the Roads compounding or receiving Reward of any *Carrier* or other person, upon the account of drawing with any number of Horses or Oxen contrary to this Act, or for any other Offence relating to the High-ways, shall forfeit 40 *l.* one Moiety to the Repair of the High-ways, the other to such person as shall sue for the same.

By *Stat.* 3 *Car.* 1. *cap.* 1. No *Carrier* with his Horse, *Waggoner* with his Waggon, *Carman* with his Cart, *Wainman* with his Wain, or *Drover* with his Cattle, shall Travel upon the Lord's-Day, in pain to forfeit 20 *s.* for every such Offence.

And no Butcher may kill or sell any Victual upon the same Day, in pain of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* to the use of the Poor, to be levied by Distress, or else to be put in the Stocks three Hours. This Conviction must be upon the Oaths of two Witnesses; and the Forfeitures may also be recovered by a Prosecutor in the Sessions of the County or Corporation where the Offence was committed; and here the Justice or Head-Officer may allow the Prosecutor part of the Forfeitures, but not above a third part.

This Action must be prosecuted within six Months, and the Officer may plead the General Issue.

By

By *Stat.* 29 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. No *Drover*, *Horsecourser*, *Waggoner*, *Butcher*, *Higler*, or their Servants, shall Travel on the Lord's Day, on pain to forfeit 20 *s.*

No person shall use or travel on the Lord's Day, with any Boat, Wherry, &c. except on extraordinary occasion, to be allowed by a Justice of the Peace or Head Officer of the place, &c. on pain to forfeit 5 *s.* If Offenders in any of the Premisses be committed before a Justice of Peace of the County or Chief Officer, or Justice of Peace of the City, Borough, &c. where, &c. upon his or their View, or by Confession or Oath of one Witness, the said Justice, &c. shall give Warrant to the Constables or Churchwardens, to seize the Goods that are Cryed or put to Sale on the Lord's Day, and to levy the other Penalties by distress and sale of Goods, &c. and in case of Inability to set the Offenders in the Stocks for two Hours: The Penalties are for the use of the Poor; but the Justice or Head Officer may reward Informers with a Third part.

This Act shall not prohibit Dressing of Meat in Families or Inns, Cooks Shops, &c. nor Crying of Milk before Nine a Clock in the Morning, or after Four in the Afternoon.

Prosecutions for any Offence committed in this Act, must be within Ten days after the Offence committed.

And

And note, That if any person Travelling on the Lord's Day be Robb'd, the Hundred shall not be charged; but the Inhabitants, after Notice or Hue and Cry, shall make pursuit according to 27 *Eliz.* upon Forfeiture to the King as much as might have been recovered if this Law had not been.

No *Bayliffs*, or other Ministers or Officers, shall serve any Process on the Lord's Day, (Except in Cases of Treason, Felony and breach of the Peace;) but such Services shall be void, and the Server shall answer Damages, as if he had done the same without Warrant.

Coachmen.

By the Statute made 5 & 6 *W. & M. Sess.* 5. *cap.* 16. Commissioners had power to Licence 700 *Hackney-Coaches* for the Cities of *London* and *Westminster* and the Suburbs of the same, and within the Weekly Bills of Mortality, for 21 years: And that no person shall Drive or let to Hire any *Hakcney-Coach* or *Coach-Horses* within the Cities of *London* or *Westminster*, &c. without such Licence, upon pain of 5 *l.* for every Offence.

And that no *Horse*, *Gelding* or *Mare*, shall be used in any *Hackney* or *Stage-Coaches*, under the Size of 14 Hands, according to the Standard; and that every

Coach

Coach so Licenced shall have a Mark of distinction, by Figures, or otherwise; and that no person shall be Licenced to keep more than two *Hackney-Coaches*; and that no person shall put the same Figure or Mark upon his *Coach*, that is appointed for another, nor shall alter or obliterate the Figure or Mark of distinction, upon pain of 5 *l.*

That the Commissioner granting more than 700, forfeits 100 *l.*

That no *Hackney-Coachman* or *Driver*, shall take for his Hire in *London*, or 10 Miles thereof, above 10 *s.* for a Day, and reckoning Twelve Hours to the Day, by the Hour not above 1 *s.* 6 *d.* for the first Hour, and 1 *s.* for every Hour after.

And that no person shall pay from any the Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to any part of St. *James*'s or City of *Westminster*, (except beyond *Tuttle-street*) above 1 *s.* and the same Prices from the same places to the Inns of Court, or thereabouts; and from any of the said Inns of Court, or thereabouts, to the *Royal-Exchange*, 1 *s.* and if to the *Tower* of *London*, or to *Bishopsgate-street* or *Aldgate*, or thereabouts 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and so from the said places to the said Inns of Court, as aforesaid, and the like Rates from and to any place at the like distance with the places before-mentioned.

And

And if any *Coachman* ſhall refuſe to go at, or exact more for Hire than the Rates hereby limited, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit 40 *s.*

The Commiſſioners may make By-Laws for regulating *Hackney-Coaches* in the Streets, and to annex Penalties.

The Commiſſioners may alſo appoint 175 and no more of the *Hackney-Coaches*, to ply, ſtand or drive on the Lord's Day, within the Bills of Mortality only, ſo as the whole number of 700 may be employed ſucceſſively.

And if any *Hackney-Coach* ſhally ply, ſtand or drive upon the Lord's Day, other than ſuch as ſhall be ſo appointed, as aforeſaid, or any where elſe within the Bills of Mortality, the Owner of ſuch *Coach* ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* And the Commiſſioners are to publiſh a Liſt of ſuch as ſhall be ſo appointed.

All Offences againſt this Act (other than the Offences of the Commiſſioners) ſhall be determined by the Commiſſioners, or any three of them, upon Oath of one or more credible Witneſſes (the party accuſed being ſummoned to make his defence,) or upon the Confeſſion of the party offending; and one Moiety ſhall be to the King, and the other to the Informer.

Coal-

Coalmongers and Colliers.

By *Stat.* 16 & 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. it is Enacted, That *Sea-Coals* in the *Thames* ſhould be ſold by the Chaldron.

That the Chaldron ſhould contain 36 Buſhels heaped up, according to the Sealed Buſhel of *Guild-Hall*, *London*; *Scotch-Coals* after the rate of 112 pound of *Averdupois* Weight to the Hundred, without any fallacy or deceit, upon pain of Forfeiture of all the Coals and the double value thereof, to be recovered by any perſon or perſons that will proſecute for the ſame in any Court of Record, or by way of Complaint, upon Oath made unto the Lord Mayor of *London* for the time being, and Juſtices of Peace within the City of *London* and Liberties thereof, or to any two of them, or to the Juſtices of Peace of the ſeveral and reſpective Counties and Places where ſuch *Coals* ſhall be expoſed to Sale, or any of them, who may levy the Forfeitures by Warrant; one half to the uſe of the Proſecutor, and the other half to the uſe of the Poor, or Highways within the Pariſh, &c.

The Lord Mayor and the Court of Aldermen, and the Juſtices of the ſeveral Counties reſpectively, or any Three or more of them, whereof one to be of the *Quorum*, may ſet rates upon *Coals* to be

ſold by Retail, and force Ingroſſers or Retailers to ſell at the ſaid Rates, allowing them a competent Profit; and upon Refuſal, to cauſe their Wharfs, &c. to be entred, and their Coals ſold, rendring them the Money, neceſſary Charges being deducted.

This Act was revived by the Statute of 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 2. *cap* 7. to continue from the firſt day of *December* 1690. for ſeven years; and from thence to the end of the next Seſſion of Parliament. And by *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 36. the Act is made perpetual.

By *Stat.* 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 10. The Owners of *Keels*, *Boats*, *Wains* or *Carts* for carrying of *Coals* in the Port of *Newcaſtle* upon *Tyne*, *Sunderland*, upon the River *Weare*, *Culler-Coats*, *Seaton-Sluce*, *Blyth-Nook*, and all other places within the Counties of *Northumberland* and *Durham*, and other Members of the Port of *Newcaſtle*, are to be meaſured and marked at 53 Hundred weight to every Chaldron.

The weight of *Coals* carried by every ſuch Wain ſhall be 17 Hundred weight and an half, by every ſuch Cart 8 Hundred and 3 Quarters; and that three ſuch Wains or 6 Carts ſhall be reckoned at one Chaldron and no more. The Keel or Boat to carry 10 ſuch Chaldron of *Coals* at one time.

All

All Keel-Boats, Wains or Carts, that before they be admeasured, &c. shall carry any *Coals*, shall be forfeited, together with the *Coals* laden upon them, one Moiety to the King, the other to him that shall sue for the same.

If after Marking, &c. the Mark shall be removed or altered thereby to frustrate the intent of this Act, the party offending upon Proof by one Witness before a Justice of Peace, shall forfeit 10 *l.* to be levied by Distress and Warrant; and for want of Distress, Commitment for three Months, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Discoverer, and the Keels and Boats to be admeasured and marked anew.

By the *Stat.* 6 *&* 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 18. All sorts of *Coal* and *Culm* (except *Charcoal* made of Wood) which shall for five years, from the 29*th* of *Septemb.* 1695. be Water-born and imported into any part or place of this Kingdom, shall pay a Duty for *Coals* sold by Measure 5 *s. per* Chaldron, reckoning 39 Bushels to the Chaldron; for each Chaldron of *Culm* 1 *s.* and for *Coals* sold by weight 5 *s. per* Tun, reckoning 20 Hundred weight to each Tun; to be paid at the Ports and places of Importation by the Master of the Ship or Vessel, before he breaks Bulk, &c.

Unlading before Duty satisfied, or fraudulent Entry, forfeits the Ship and all Tackle, &c. unless he give in a *post Entry*,

and pays the whole Duty for the Surpluſage within ſix days after the Delivery of the Ship; one Moiety to the King, the other to him that ſhall ſeize, ſue or inform for the ſame.

And for the Encouragement of the *Coal Trade*, there ſhall be allowed yearly from the 15*th* of *April* to the firſt of *January*, Two Men for every hundred Tun Veſſel, and one for fifty Tun Preſs free; and if any Preſs-Maſter preſum to preſs ſuch Men, he ſhall forfeit 10 *l.* for every ſuch Man to the Maſter or Owner of the Veſſel, and be rendred incapable of any Office in the Navy.

Cooks, Coopers, &c.

Of *Cooks* and *Coopers* ſomething has been ſaid formerly, but one thing more concerning the *Cooper*, who is a man that makes a great Noiſe in the World, yet notwithſtanding he is bound to his good Behaviour; for he is obliged to make his Beer and Ale Veſſels of good ſeaſonable Wood, and put his proper Mark thereon; and he muſt obſerve his Guage, which is as follows: *Viz.*

A Beer Barrel to contain 36 Gallons; a 23 H.8.4. Kilderkin for Beer, 18 Gallons; a Firkin for Beer, 9 Gallons; and a Barrel for Ale, 32 Gallons; a Kilderkin for Ale, 16 Gallons; and a Firkin, 8 Gallons of the Kings Standard.

Standard. If he make any Vessel more or less, and do not mark how many Gallons it containeth, and that with his own Mark, he shall forfeit 3 *s.* 4 *d. per* Vessel.

And now, when he has observed this method of Measure, he is also tyed up to a rule of Price: And the prices of all Barrels, Kilderkins, Firkins and other Vessels to be sold for Ale and Beer to be uttered therein, made or sold out of any City, Borough or Town Corporate, shall be Taxed by the Justices of the Peace, or the more part of them being present, in their Quarter-Sessions yearly after *Easter*, at such Prices as they shall think fit and reasonable: And if any *Cooper* shall sell any of the same above such Prices assessed, and Proclamation thereof made, he shall forfeit for every Vessel sold at a greater price 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to the King and Informer. 8 *Eliz.* 9.

Coverlet Makers.

There is an Ancient Statute of 34 & 35 *H.*8. concering the *Coverlet Makers* in *Yorkshire*; by which it is Enacted, That none in *Yorkshire* shall make, &c. *Coverlets* or *Coverings*, but they which dwell in *York*, upon pain of forfeiture of every such *Coverlet* or *Covering*, made, wrought and put to sale contrary to the said Statute, or the value thereof.

And such *Coverlets* were by a former Ordinance appointed to be made in this manner; the best sort to contain in length three Yards, and in breadth two Yards and a Quarter at the least.

The second sort to contain in length three Yards, and in breadth two Yards.

The third sort to contain in length two Yards and a half, and in breadth one Yard and three Quarters, under pain of forfeiture of the same; the one half to the Mayor and Commonalty, and the other to the Wardens of the Company.

This Statute enacts, That none dwelling in that City or County shall Hawk about *Coverlets* or *Coverings*, or put to sale any *Coverlets* in any other places out of the said City or Liberties thereof, but only in the open Markets or Fairs, upon pain of forfeiture of the same, or Value; the one half of the Forfeitures, if it be in any City, Borough or Town Corporate, to Mayor, &c. or other Ruler, &c. of every such City, &c. authorized to have the same by Grant or Prescription, or otherwise lawfully; and the other half to such person or persons as shall seize or sue for the same in any Court of Record, &c.

And if the Forfeiture happen to be taken or found out of any the said Cities, &c. having no such Authority, then the one Moiety to the King, and the other to the person that will sue for the same in any of the Kings Courts, &c.

Of

Of Cordwainers or Shoe Makers, Curriers and Tanners, &c.

In the next place I will ſpeak of *Cordwainers*, *Curriers* and *Tanners*; but firſt of the *Tanner*, becauſe he is the Elder Brother.

Tanner. And you ſhall know that none ſhall be *Tanners*, but ſuch as have ſerved ſeven years as Apprentices, or Hired Servants in that Trade, or the Widow or Children of a *Tanner*, having a Tan-Fat left them, and having been brought up in that Profeſſion by the ſpace of four years, in pain to forfeit all the Leather they Tan, or the full value thereof. 1 *Jac.* 22.

A *Tanner* ſhall not uſe any other Trade of cutting or working Leather at one and the ſame time, upon pain to forfeit the Hides and Skins, or the value thereof. Nor conſequently he that Cuts Leather can be a *Tanner* under the like Penalty. 1 *Jac.* 22.

The *Tanner* that over Limes his Hides, or uſeth in his Tanning any thing ſave Aſh-bark, Oak-bark, Tap-wort, Mault, Meal, Lime, Culver, Dung, or Hen-dung; or ſuffers them to be frozen, or to be parched with Fire or Sun; or Tans ſuch as are rotten by long lying, or otherwiſe; or continues not Outer-ſole Leather Twelve Months in the Woozes, and Upper Leathers Nine Months; or doth negligently

work his Hides in the Woozes, not renew-
1 Jac. 22. ing and ſtrengthning them, as often as need ſhall require; or doth work them in any other ſort than is by Statute limited, ſhall forfeit every Hide ſo tann'd and put to ſale, or the full value thereof.

1 Jac. 22. No Tanner ſhall by Mixtures raiſe any Hide for Sole-Leather, which ſhall not be fit for that uſe, in pain of forfeiting the ſame.

1 Jac. 22. None ſhall put to ſale any Leather inſufficiently tann'd or dryed, in pain to forfeit the whole, or at leaſt ſo much as ſhall be ſo miſuſed.

1 Jac. 22. Whoſoever ſhall put to ſale or depart with any Untann'd Leather, red and unwrought, (but only in open Fair or Market, in the place therefore prepared) unleſs it hath been firſt lawfully Searched and Sealed according to the Statute, or ſhall offer to put to Sale any Leather before it be Searched and Sealed, according to the Statuute, ſhall forfeit for every Hide or piece of Leather 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for every Dozen of Calves-Skins or Sheeps-Skins 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and the Hides or Skins, or the value of them.

But concerning *Leather*, more hereafter.

1 Jac. 22. The Forfeitures are to be divided in three Parts; whereof the King is to have one, the Proſecutor another, and the City, Corporation or Lord of the Liberty the third.

And

And none shall sell Tanned Leather by weight, in pain to forfeit the same, or the value thereof; to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor. 4 *Jac.* 6.

But by 1 *W. & M. Sess.* 1. *cap.* 33. All Persons whatsoever, dealing or working in Leather, may buy all sorts of Red tann'd Leather in any open Fair or Market, Curried or Uncurried, the same being first search'd and seal'd according to Law, and may sell the same again in their Shops, and convert it into other made Ware, (which by the *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2 *cap.* 7. he was first obliged to have Curried.)

Also any Persons may buy or sell Leather, Hides or Skins by weight.

And thus much for the *Tanner*.

Next, concerning the *Currier*; who is bound by the same Statute of 1 *Jac.* 1. 22. not to Curry any Hide or Skin which is not sufficiently Tann'd and Dried, and that in his own House, scituate in some Corporate or Market Town, and not elsewhere: Also if he hurt or spoil any Leather by scalding, shaving or gashing it; in either case (except gashing) he shall lose for each Skin 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and for gashing double so much to the party grieved, as the Leather is impared. *Currier.* 1 *Jac.* 22.

And Note, That no Artificer within *London*, or three Miles of the same, shall put any Leather to be Curried, save only

to ſome perſon Free of the Company of *Curriers* in *London*, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof.

And none within the aforeſaid Juriſdiction of *London*, ſhall uſe or put into any made Wares any Curried Leather, before the ſame be ſearched and ſealed, in pain to forfeit for every Hide or Skin 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and alſo the value of every ſuch Hide or Skin. The *Currier* muſt requeſt the Company to ſearch and ſeal his Leather curried, or he ſhall forfeit for every Hide not ſo ſearched and ſealed 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

1 *Jac.* 22. No *Currier* ſhall be a *Tanner*, *Cordwainer*, *Shoemaker*, *Butcher*, or other Artificer for Cutting Leather, both at one time, upon pain to forfeit 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Skin.

1 *Jac.* 22. If a *Currier* ſhall refuſe to Curry within eight Days in Summer and ſixteen in Winter, any Leather brought to him by any Cutter of Leather, or his Servant, bringing with him good Stuff for Liquoring the ſame, after he ſhall or may take it in hand, he ſhall forfeit for every Hide or Piece 10 *s.*

1 *Jac.* 22. The Lords of Fairs and Markets are to appoint and ſwear Searchers, Sealers and Tryers of Leather, according to the Statute, upon pain of 5 *l.*

And if the Tryer, &c. ſhall not forthwith do their Duty, they ſhall alſo forfeit 5 *l.* for every default.

If

If a Searcher or Sealer omit his Duty, or take Bribes, he shall forfeit for every Offence, for not Searching or Sealing 40 *s.* and for every Bribe and exaction of Fees 20 *l.* and upon Refusal to execute the said Office 10 *l.* 1 *Jac.* 22.

And if any shall withstand, or deny the Searcher, he shall forfeit for every time 5 *l.*

And now I'le tell you concerning their Fats.

And to this the Statute says, That whosoever shall set his Fats in Tan-Hills, or other places, where the Woozes or Leather put therein shall or may take any unkind heat; or shall take and put any Leather into hot or warm Woozes, shall forfeit for every Offence 10 *l.* and stand on the Pillory three Market-days. 1 *Jac.* 22.

Note, The Hides or Skins of Ox, Steer, Bull, Cow, Calf, Deer, Goats and Sheep, being tann'd or taw'd, and Salt-Hides, are reputed Leather within the Letter of this Statute.

But by 4 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 6. there shall be no Penalty for housing, buying or selling Sheep-Skins Unsealed.

Justices of Assize, of Gaol-delivery and of Peace, Stewards of Leets, the Mayor of *London*, and Head Officers within their several Precincts, have power to hear and determine these Offences. 1 *Jac.* 22. *cap.* 22.

By

By 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. The Tanner that ſhaves, cuts and rakes his Upper Leather-Hides all over, and the Necks of his Backs and Buts, ſhall forfeit all the ſaid Leather, Backs, Buts or Calves Skins, ſo ſhaved, cut or raked, or the value thereof; and the Searchers and Sealers may ſeize the ſame.

The Forfeitures may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill or Plaint, &c. in the Courts of *Weſtminſter*, or in any other Court of Record, nor ſhall the ſame be removed thence; one half to the King, the other to the Informer.

Cordwainer. Next, you ſhall hear the Charge of the *Cordwainer* or *Shoemaker*; which is,

1 *Jac.* 22. That they ſhall make their Boots, Shoes, &c. of good and ſufficient Stuff, ſew them well, and not put them to Sale upon Sundays, in pain to forfeit for every ſuch Default or Offence 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and alſo the full value of all Wares otherwiſe made or ſold.

1 *Jac.* 22. Theſe Forfeitures of *Currier* and *Shoemaker* are to be divided in three Parts, as in the Caſe of the *Tanner*.

And Note, That this Statute makes it lawful for all Artificers (ſave only *Shoemakers*, between *September* and the 20*th* of *April*) to uſe dry, curried and frized Leather, being well Tann'd, according to this Act: But this Act ſhall not extend to *Wales*.

This

This Act also Prohibits the Transporting of *Leather*, as does the Statute of 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.*7. except *Boots*, *Shoes* or *Slippers*.

But the Statute of 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.*5. says, It shall be lawful for any person to Export into *Scotland*, *Ireland*, or any Foreign parts all sorts of *Leather*, *Sheep-skins* or *Calve-skins* tanned, sawed or dressed, paying, &c. 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5.

And by the Statute of 7 & 8 *W.* & *M.* *cap.* 36. This last Act is continued from *March* 1696. for 7 years, and from thence to the end of the first Session of Parliament next ensuing.

There is an Act about passing concerning *Leather*, to which I refer you.

Concerning Clothiers, Drapers, Weavers, &c.

By the Statute of 4 *Jac.* 1. 2. being the last general Statute for *Cloth*, It is Enacted, That every coloured *Broad-cloth* made in *Kent*, *Yorkshire*, *Reading* and elsewhere of like making, (being thorough wet) shall contain in length between 30 and 34 yards (yard and inch) Standard Measure, and 6 quarters and an half throughout within the Lists, and being well ordered, and dried shall weigh 86 pounds.

The

The length of white *Worcesters* (being wet,) shall be between 30 and 33 yards, their Breadth 7 quarters, and their weight 78 pounds.

The Length of *Plunkets*, *Azures*, blues and long whites (being wet) shall be between 29 and 32 yards, their Breadth 6 quarters and an half, and their weight 80 pounds.

Sorting *Cloth* shall contain in Length between 23 and 26 yards, be 6 quarters broad, and weigh 64 pounds.

Fine short *Suffolks*, shall contain in Length between 23 and 26 yards, be 6 quarters and an half broad, and weigh 60 pounds.

Handywarps, shall contain in Length between 29 and 32 yards, be 7 quarters broad, and weigh 76 pounds.

Broad *Plunkets*, and other coloured *Cloths*, made in the Counties of *Wilts* and *Somerset*, or elsewhere of like making, shall be betwixt 26 and 28 yards long, 6 quarters and an half broad, and weigh 68 pounds.

Short coloured *Cloths* made in *Yorkshire*, or elsewhere of like making, shall be between 23 and 25 yards long, 6 qarters and an half broad, and weigh 66 pounds; and every half Cloth or Dozen, shall be made according to the same Rate: Broad listed Whites and Reds, called *Sorting Packcloth*, shall contain between 26 and 28 yards in length,

length, be 6 quarters and an half broad, and weigh 64 pounds.

Narrow listed Whites and Reds, shall contain in Length betwixt 26 and 28 yards, be 6 quarters and an half broad, and being White shall weigh 61 pounds, but Red 60 pounds at the least.

Fine *Cloths*, with plain *Cloths*, shall contain in length between 29 and 32 yards, be 6 quarters and an half broad, and weigh 72 pounds.

Cloths having Stoplists, shall contain in length between 30 and 33 yards, be 7 quarters broad, and weigh 78 pounds.

Tauntons, *Bridge-waters*, *Dunsters*, *&c.* shall contain in length between 12 and 13 yards, be 7 quarters broad, and weigh 30 pounds. And every narrow *Cloth* of like making, shall be between 24 and 25 yards long, one yard broad, and weigh 30 pounds. And the *Half-cloth* of that kind shall contain the same breadth, and the length, and weight rateably. And as touching such broad and narrow *Cloths*, as are made in *Yorkshire* into Whites and Reds, the broad *Cloth* there shall keep the same Measures and Weights; but the narrow is to contain in length between 17 and 18 yards in weight, proportionable as aforesaid.

Devonshire Kerseys or *Dozens*, shall contain in length between 12 and 13 yards, and shall weigh 13 pounds; and *Check Kerseys*, streats and plain Grays, shall contain in

in length between 17 and 18 yards, be one yard broad, and 24 pounds.

Ordinary Penyſtones and Foreſt-whites, ſhall contain in length between 12 and 13 yards, be 5 quarters and an half broad, and weigh 21 pounds; and ſorting Penyſtones, ſhall be between 13 and 14 yards long, 6 quarters and an half broad, and weigh 35 pounds.

All *Cogware*, *Kendals* and *Carptmeals*, ſhall be made to pleaſe the Buyer, and ſhall not be ſearched, ſealed or ſubject to other Penalty, than ſuch as was impoſed thereon before 39 *Eliz.* ſo they ſhrink not above one yard in 20. *Kerſeys* called *Waſhers* and *Waſhwhites* (being half thicked,) ſhall contain in length between 17 and 18 yards, or quarter thicked between 18 and 19 and ſhall weigh 17 pounds.

None ſhall raiſe or row *Woollen Cloth* with Oyl, Greaſe or the like, or uſe the ſame, but upon the edge of the Sheers only, in pain of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and it ſhall be wrought all alike throughout upon the like pain; and the Wool thereof taken away only by the Sheers, upon the ſame pain; none ſhall blow, ſpout, or bedew *Woollen Cloth* near the Liſts thereof with Water or otherwiſe, in pain of 13 *s.* 4 *d.* and if it be done to increaſe the weight, the penalty is 40 *s.*

Abate-

Abatement shall be made fore the Dying, Dressing, Shearing and Rowing of *Cloths*, *viz.* for short *Cloth* 4 *l.* for long *Cloth* 5 *l.* and according to that Rate.

Flannel, *Wadnals*, *Coverlets* and *Blankets*, may be made as formerly they have been, notwithstanding this Statute.

None shall exceed in length aforesaid, in pain to forfeit for every yard and inch so exceeding 10 *s.*

If any sell *Woollen Cloth* wanting the weight abovesaid, he shall forfeit for every two pounds so wanting 10 *s.*

If any *Cloth* want the just Breadth, the Seller thereof shall forfeit for such want through the whole piece 20 *s.* the half piece 10 *s.* and for any less part 5 *s.*

If a *Cloth* be of less length than the Seal thereof doth purport, the Seller shall forfeit to the Buyer 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every yard and inch that so wants, besides the value of so much as so falls short.

Every branch in any former Statute, whereby any other length, breadth or weight of the said *Cloths*, or any other Penalty concerning the same, or any Offence (intended by this Act to be reformed) is limited, or whereby any Penalty for the Offence in this Act mentioned, is given to any other person than in, and by this Statute is limited, shall be repealed.

Cloth

Cloth Sealed by the Overseers appointed by the Statute of 39 *Eliz.* 20. and 43 *Eliz.* 10. shall not be searched, tried or watered again, but only by the Buyer thereof.

The Penalties for over-length, or wants of weight found by the Searchers and Overseers, and by them certified, by his or their Seal or Seals, shall be divided betwixt the King and them: But if such defaults shall be found by the Buyer, *Merchant*, *Draper*, *&c.* and not found and certified by the Overseers, *&c.* then shall such Penalties be divided betwixt the King and such Buyer.

If any broad *Woollen Cloth* be longer or shorter than 24 yards and inches, the Duties for the same shall be proportionable according to the length.

Every *Clothier* may make any kind of *Woollen Cloth*, in what place he pleaseth.

The Kings Duties are reserved, as also the Aulnagers Office and Fees, so as *Cloth* once lawfully searched and sealed, shall not be searched and sealed again.

Statute of 7 *Jac.* 17. The *Sorter*, *Carder*, *Kember*, *Spinster* or *Weaver* of *Wooll* or *Yarn*, that shall be found (by his own Confession, or the Testimony of one Witness) to imbezel or detain any part thereof from the true Owner shall incur Whipping, and the Stocks to be inflicted upon them, (in the Country) by any two Justices of Peace, and

and (in a Corporation) by the head Officer, and another joyned with him. And here also the Receiver thereof shall incur the like Punishment, as also those in *Essex*, which use a Reel less than two yards about.

But such imbezeler may redeem his Punishment, by giving such satisfactions to the Owner, as such Justices or head Officer shall think fit.

By the Stat. of 7 *Jac.* 16. Certain course *Cloths* made in the *North*, shall not be searched or sealed, nor any Custom or Aulnage paid for them.

By the Stat. of 21 *Jac.* 1. 18. The Statute of 4 *Jac.* 2. is continued, save what is thereof altered, repealed, discontinued or enlarged by this.

None shall put any *Flocks*, *Thrums*, *Hair*, or other deceitful stuff into broad *Woollen Cloth*, in pain of 5 *l.* to be distributed to the Poor, where such deceitful *Cloths* are made.

And the 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 6. provides, that none shall put any *Flocks* or *Yarn*, or *Lambs-wooll*, into any of the *Cloths* in that Statute mentioned, in pain to forfeit the same, or the value thereof.

And 1 *R.* 3. 8. says, None shall set, cast or put upon *Cloth*, any *Flocks*, *Chalk*, or other deceitful thing, in pain of 40 *s.* for every *Cloth* so used. See after.

The

21 *Jac.* 1. 18. The Searchers or Overseers of *Cloth* may enter into, and make Search in any House, or other place to find deceitful *Cloth*.

Any two Justices of Peace, may call before them any person suspected for making deceitful *Cloth*, and if upon Confession of the Party, or Testimony of two Witnesses, they shall find any guilty thereof, and make Certificate accordingly under their Hands and Seals to the Church-wardens and Overseers of the Poor of the Parish, where the Offence is committed, those Officers shall levy the Penalties forfeited, by Distress and Sale of Goods; and for want of Distress, the Offender shall suffer Imprisonment.

21 *Jac.* 1. 18. The Officer being sued, shall be allowed to plead the general Issue, *&c.* and shall recover double Costs if *Cloth* be defective; the Searchers of the Parish where it is made, shall certifie it by their Seal, having the word Faulty stamped upon it: And the Searchers that search *Cloth* already searched, shall forfeit 5 *l.* to the party greived.

All *Woollen Cloths* shall be searched and sealed before they be sold.

No Tenters for broad *Cloths* made in *Yorkshire*, shall have any farther place of liberty under the Bar, than half a quarter of a yard; and the Overseers in those parts, shall upon the Penalties of their Recognizances, make due search for deceitful Tenters,

Tenters, and if any be found shall deface them. See after.

He that offends the second time in having such a Tenter, shall forfeit 45 *s.* to the Poor.

Every Overseer of *Cloth* shall upon the Penalties of his Recognizance, set his name upon the Seal of *Cloth*, and *Cloths* otherwise sealed shall not be allowed as sufficiently sealed.

Pressing of *Cloth* between Hot-planks, or by any heat of Fire, or other deceitful means, shall be punished by like Forfeitures, as Pressing with the Hot-press is punishable by any former Statute.

A Third part of all Penalties limited by this and former Statutes, for want of length and breadth and weight, the Searchers that find and certifie such defaults shall have; and the rest shall be delivered to the Church-wardens and Overseers for the use of the Poor; for which they shall be accountable, as by the Statute of 43 *E.* 2. is provided.

No *Clothworker*, or any other person shall use for the cutting, or taking away the Wooll from the backsides of any *Cloths* or *Kerseys*, any Knife or Knives, Rubster or Rubsters, Pumicestone, or any other device whatsoever, but only to shear the same with a pair of Shears, on pain of Forfeiting for every piece, whereupon the same shall be so done 13 *s.* 4 *d.* 4 *Jac.* 1. 2.

The

The Statute of 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 22. concerns making of *Bays* in *Colchester*, and is almoſt particular to that place.

It alſo Enacts, That *Bays* bought or carried out of the Town, before they are ſearched, or offered to be carried out, ſhall be confiſcated, the one Moiety to him that will ſeize, the other to the Poor of the Pariſh where ſeized.

The Statute of 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5 is for Regulating the making of *Norwich Stuffs*, in *Norwich* and *Norfolk*, moſt of which Forfeituers are for the uſe of the Poor of the Trade.

And if any uſe the ſaid Trade, having not ſerved as Apprentices 7 years, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* for every Month, half to the King, and half to the Proſecutor, to be recovered in any Court of Record.

And 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. concerns the making *Kidderminſter Stuffs*.

Note, By the Stat. of 13 *R.* 2. 11. The Workers, Weavers and Fullers ſhall put their Seals to every *Cloths*, upon a certain pain to be limited by the Juſtices of Peace.

By the Stat. of 4 *Ed.* 4. 1. The *Clothier* ſhall pay to his Workfolks their Wages in ready Money, and not in Wares, on Forfeiture to them of treble Damages, and ſhall deliver them *Wool* according to due weight, in pain of 6 *d.* for every default.

And

And the Workfolks ſhall duly perform their Occupation, on Forfeiture of double Damages; and ever Fuller in Fulling, Rowing or Tazing of *Cloth*, ſhall uſe Tazels and not Cards, in pain to yeild double Damages to the party grieved.

The 1 *R.* 3. 8. ſays, None ſhall ſet, or draw in length or breadth any *Cloth* fully watered by tentering or otherwiſe, in pain to forfeit the ſame.

That no Shearman, or other ſhall Shear or Cancel any *Cloth* not fully watered, upon pain of 40 *s.* for every *Cloth*.

And that none ſhall convey any *Cloth* beyond Sea not fully watered, and after tis ſo watered, it ſhall not be ſet or drawn in length or breadth, in pain of 40 *s.* for every *Cloth* ſo conveyed.

And that none ſhall Retail *Cloth* before it be fully watered, and being ſo watered, it ſhall not be ſet or drawn as aforeſaid, in pain that the Seller ſhall forfeit the ſaid *Cloth*, or the value thereof. See after.

Alſo, By the ſaid Statute of 1 *R.* 3. 8. None ſhall keep in his Houſe any Tenter or other Engin, whereby *Cloth* may be drawn in length or breadth, in pain of 20 *l.* but Tenters ſhall be ſet in open places, and uſed only for the due ſtretching of *Cloth* after it cometh from the Mill, and before it be Rowen.

And

And the Statute of 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 6. ſays, None ſhall uſe with his Tenter any Wrinch, Rope, Ring or other Engin to ſtrain or ſtretch *Cloth*, in pain of 20 *l.*

Alſo, No *Dyer* ſhall *Dye* any *Cloth* with
1 *R.* 3. 8. *Orchel* or *Cork*, in pain of 40 *s.* neither ſhall any put to Sale any ſo dyed, in pain to forfeit the ſame; howbeit *Cork* made within this Realm, may be uſed in dying upon *Woolwards*, ſo that the *Wool* and *Cloth* be perfectly boyld and maddered; Alſo, ſuch *Engliſh Cork* may be put upon *Cloth*, that is perfectly boyld and maddered.

Every *Dyer* ſhall *Dye* both the *Cloth* and the *Liſt* with one and the ſame Colour, in pain to forfeit the ſame.

A none ſhall put to Sale *Cloth* deceitfully dyed, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof.

Statute of 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. 2. ſays, That none ſhall *Dye* any *Wool* to be converted into *Cloth*, *Hats* or *Caps*, before it be perfectly woaded, boyld and maddered, in pain to forfeit for every ſuch *Cloth*, or ſo much *Wool* as makes a *Cloth* 40 *s.* Neither ſhall any *Dye* with *Braſil* to make a falſe Colour in *Cloth*, *Wool*, *Hatts* or *Caps*, in pain of 20 *s.* See afterwards how the Forfeitures of this Act are to be diſpoſed.

Alſo, That none ſhall *Dye* any *Cloth* before it be perfectly boyld, greived or maddered upon the Woad, and well ſhott with good *Cork* or *Orchel*, in pain of 20 *s.*

Statute

Statute of 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 6. provides, That none shall boyl *Wool* (to be converted into *Cloth*) with *Galls*, *Rinds*, *Bark* or *Sawdust*, in pain to forfeit the same or value, betwixt the King and Prosecutor.

Not to extend to *Devonshire Tavestocks.*

By 23 *Eliz.* & 9. nothing of the nature of *Cloth* shall be maddered for a Black, except it be first grounded with Woad only, or with Woad and Inde blue, unless the Madder be put in with Stomash or Galls, upon Forfeiture of the value, between the Queen and Prosecutor, and Imprisonment till payment.

Yet he may *Dye* all manner of Gall Black, Stomack or plain Black, without using Madder.

The *Dyer* is also by this Statute obliged, to fix a Seal of Lead to the *Cloth* which he dyeth and maddereth, with the letter M. to shew that it is maddered and woaded, under pain of 3 *s.* 4 *d. per* yard, and the Seller shall make it known if not woaded, under Forfeiture of doublevalue, betwixt the Queen and Prosecutor.

Also, This Statute prohibits *Dyers* from using Logwood; but by 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. That Clause is repealed, and any *Dyer* may use Logwood or Blockwood.

Faulty *Cloth* shall be brought to the chief Officer of the place where it is seized, and shall be cut in 3 parts, whereof the Seisor shall have one, another shall be by him 1 *R.* 3. 8.

carried into the *Exchequer*, and the third, the ſaid Officer ſhall have for the uſe of the Commonalty.

All other Forfeitures of this Act to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

By Statute 6 *H.* 8. 9. The *Weaver* ſhall put all the *Yarn*, delivered unto him into the Web or reſtore it, without putting any thing deceitfully thereunto, in pain of 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

None ſhall buy any coloured *Wool* or *Yarn* of any *Carder*, *Spinner* or *Weaver*, but in open Market in pain to forfeit the ſame.

The Walker and Fuller ſhall duely work every Web, without *Flocks* or other deceit, and ſhall not Row or Work it on either ſide with Cards, in pain of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* By 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. 2. if with Iron Cards or Pickares 40 *s.*

Statute of 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6 8. ſays, No perſon ſhall Weave or make, or put to Weaving or making broad Woollen *Cloth*, unleſs he hath been 7 years Apprentice to that Art.

But 1 *M. Parl.* 3. 7. ſays, Any perſon may make broad *Cloth*, and put them to Weaving, Fulling, Dying and Shearing, without any impediment; ſo that the *Cloth* be duely made according to the Statute of 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 6. &c.

Here

However the Statute of 2 & 3 *P. & M.* 11. ſays, None ſhall be a *VVeaver*, but he who hath been 7 years an Apprentice in that Art, in pain of 20 *l.* but this Statute not to extend to the Counties of *York*, *Cumberland*, *Northumberland* and *VVeſtmorland*, By 4 & 5 *P. & M.* 5. ſuch *VVeaver* forfeits the *Cloth* or value.

Yet the 5. *Eliz.* 4. Which is laſt to that purpoſe, ſays, None ſhall uſe any Miſtery, but who hath ſerved as Apprentice 7 years, under Forfeiture of 40 *s.* a Month, in which Statute are other things concerning *Clothworkers*, *VVeavers* and *Fullers*, which I will ſpeak to when I Treat of Appretices and Artificers in General.

Again, The Statute of 2 & 3 *P. & M.* 11. ſays, That no *Clothier* in any Corporation or Market Town, ſhall keep in his Houſe, above one Loom, or let any Loom, or Houſe and Loom together to make Profit thereby, in pain to forfeit every Week he ſo keepeth or ſetteth them 20 *s.* But by 27 *Eliz.* 18. the Inhabitants of *Devon* and *Cornwal* may keep 3 Looms.

Alſo, That a *VVeaver* (being no *Clothmaker* ſhall not keep any Tucking Mill, nor uſe the Art of a Tucker, Fuller or Dyer, in pain of 20 *s.* for every Week. 2 & 3 *P. & M.* 11.

And that none ſhall make any broad white woollen *Cloths* but in a Corporation, Market Town or other place, where they have been made 10 years before that Act,

pain of 5 *l.* for every *Cloth* otherwhere made, but not to extend to the Counties aforesaid.

By 4 & 5 *P.* & *M.* and the 5. No Retailers of *Cottons* shall dress it himself, or by any other save only by a proper Dresser thereof, in pain to forfeit for every piece 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

By 8 *Eliz.* 7. He that uses the Trade of buying of *Frizes*, *Cottons* or *Plains*, shall not exercise the Art of *Frizing* or *Cottoning*, in pain of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every piece.

And that those, that use the Trade of buying *Welsh Cloth* or *Linnens*, shall pay to their Workmen ready Money, in pain to lose their Freedom.

By 8 *Eliz.* & 12. He that puts to Sale in *Lancashire*, or carries out of that County any *Cloth*, *Cotton*, *Frize* or *Rugg* made there, before the Maker fix his Seal, and the Aulnager the Queens, forfeits such *Cloth* betwixt the Queen and Prosecutor.

None shall put to Sale any *Cloth*, which being wet shall shrink above one yard in length, and one quarter in breadth, for the more part thereof, or Narrows or Streats after that rate, in pain of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* and to abate the Buyers such defect. But the Statute of 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. & 2. allows a yard and quarter in length, and a quarter in breadth, and Streats and Kerseys, a yard in length, and a quarter in breadth, penalty 20 *s.*

None

None after he hath bought *Cloth*, ſhall draw or ſtrain it in length or breadth with Tenter or Winch, or otherwiſe in pain of 5 *l.*

Provided, That ſuch Buyer (having for Proof ſake fully wet Cloth) may draw and ſtrain them for evening them only, ſo that he exceed not one Yard of the length it had when it was fully Wet: 3 *&* 4 *Ed.* 6. 2. allows a Yard and half in length, and a Quarter in breadth; Penalty 40 *s.*

But 5 *&* 6 *Ed.* 6. *&* 6. ſays, None ſhall ſtretch *Cloth* above a yard in length, and an half quarter in breadth, in pain of 5 *l.* Statute of 39 *Eliz.* gives penalties for *Cloths* made and ſtraind on the *North* ſide of *Trent*, and 20 *l.* by him that uſes any Engin to that purpoſe.

None ſhall put upon Cloths any Flocks, or other deceit in pain of 20 *s.* 3 *&* 4 *Ed.* 6. Penalty is 40 *s.*

But 27 *Eliz.* 18. Repeals this Branch which Prohibiteth putting *Hair*, *Flocks* or *Yarn* made of *Lambs-wool*, into any *Cloth* or *Frize*, having regard unto the *Cloth* called plain white Straits, and printed white Straits; and ſays, the Inhabitants of *Devon* and *Cornwal* may make the ſaid *Cloths* keep three looms, and uſe ſuch things therein, and make them as the Merchant ſhall like; but no piece to weigh above 12 pounds, nor above 14 yards long, or one yard broad,

in pain of Forfeiture, or value betwixt the King and Profecutor.

6 H. 8. 9. The Buyer and Seller of *Cloths*, ſhall meaſure them by Yard and inch of the Rule, and not otherwiſe, in pain of 5 *l.*

By 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. 2. the Penalty is 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Yard meaſured otherwiſe.

The Forfeitures aforeſaid ſhall be divided betwixt the King and the Profecutor.

6 H. 8. 9. This Act ſhall not extend to Kendals, Carpnel Whites, Toſtocks, made in *Devon*; Cloths made in *Cornwal*; Cottons or Frize made in *Wales*, *Lancaſhire* or *Cheſhire*.

By *Stat.* 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. 2. None ſhall put to Sale within this Realm any Cloth preſſed, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof; the Forfeitures to be between the King and the Overſeer appointed to ſearch; and in his default, to ſue within half a year; then to any other within another half year; and none ſhall take advantage after one year.

And 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 6. ſays, None ſhall Preſs any *Cloth* with the Hot-preſs, nor in any other deceivable manner, but only with the cold Preſs, in pain to forfeit the ſame or the value thereof.

The Statute of 27 *H.* 8. 12. ſays, Every Clothier ſhall cauſe his Mark to be woven in his Cloths and Kerſeys, and ſhall ſet a Seal of Lead thereunto, ſhewing the true length thereof, as they will hold being Wet;

Wet; and in caſe of defect, the Clothiers ſhall forfeit the double value to the Buyer: With which as to the Seal agrees, 3 & 4 *Ed.* 6. 2.

But it farther ſays, That every *Clothier* ſhall cauſe the Letter E. crowned to be wrought in every *Cloth*, in pain of 20 *s.* to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor (of which *quære.*)

By *Stat.* 33 *H.* 8. 3. Welſh Cloths, called *Whites*, *Ruſſets* and *Kennets*, brought into Fairs or Markets to be ſold, ſhall be ſold in Pleights or Cuttels, and not hard roll'd together, in pain to forfeit the ſame, to be divided bewixt the King and the Proſecutor.

And by 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 6. Frizes in *Wales*, and elſewhere, of like making, ready for ſale and wet, ſhall contain 36 Yards at moſt in length, and 3 Quarters in breadth, and ſhall weigh 48 pounds, and every half Piece after that Rate; Forfeiture 20 *s.* between the King and Proſecutor.

The Statute of 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. 6. ſays, That no Retailer of *Cloth* ſhall put it to Sale, before he hath tried it by Water meaſure and weight, and ſhall preſent the defect thereof to an head Officer, or two next Juſtices of Peace, in pain to forfeit the double value thereof; and the *Cloth* found defective ſhall be divided into three parts, whereof the King ſhall have one, the Proſecutor another, and the head Officer or two Juſtices the third.

That the *Clothier* ſhall repay to th Buyer of faulty *Cloth* his Money again, oe otherwiſe ſatisfie him for the ſame, in pain to forfeit to the party grieved the double value thereof.

And that the party with whom defective *Cloth* is found, by the Searchers appointed, ſhall recover Damages againſt the party that was the Cauſe thereof, by Action of Debt, &c.

This Statute ſays farther, That the head Officer of every Town ſhall prepare a Seal of Lead, havin the Arms and name of the Town printed thereupon, which Seal the Searchers ſhall fix to every *Cloth* well made, &c.

To *Cloth* found faulty, a Seal with the letter F. juſt againſt the fault, upon Forfeiture of 5 *l.*

And the value of the *Cloth* not ſufficiently dreſſed, to which they ſet the Town Seal.

No Retailer to Sell without the Town Seal affixed, and kept ſo at one end till all be ſold, upon Forfeiture of the value.

Forfeiture of 10 *l.* for not appointing Searchers by the Corporations, and 5 *l.* by him that refuſes betwixt the King and Corporation.

The Counterfeiter of ſuch Seals convicted by 12 Men, 2 Witneſſes, or his own confeſſion, forfeits for the firſt time 10 *l.* for the ſecond to ſtand upon the Pillory, and

and all his Goods and Chattels to the King.

The Forfeitures not otherwiſe appointed, to be betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

Note, That by a late Act made in the 8*th* and 9*th* year of his preſent Majeſty, for reſtoring the Market at *Blackwell-Hall* to the *Clothiers*, It is Enacted, That after the firſt of *May* 1697, The Governors of the ſaid Hall ſhall obſerve the ſet times, and Rules for keeping and government of the Market.

That the ſaid Market ſhall begin and be held on every *Thurſday*, *Fryday* and *Saturday*, from 8 of the Clock in the Forenoon, until 12 in the ſame Forenoon, and from 2 in the Afternoon until 5 in the ſame, to be known by the ringing of the Market Bell there.

The Market to be continued weekly, except on days of Humiliation or Thankſgiving ſet apart by Authority; and the Keepers of the Hall not to permit any Buying or Selling of any Woollen Cloth there on any other days or hours, than as aforeſaid, upon penalty of 100 l.

That no Factor or perſon, other than the Owner of the Cloth ſhall ſell, cauſe to be ſold, or expoſe to Sale out of the ſaid Market, any Cloth conſigned or directed by the Owner thereof, to be brought to the ſaid Market, or to any Factor there,

to be ſold, upon the penalty of 5 *l.* for every ſuch Cloth ſo ſold.

The Hallkeepers, Clerks and Maſter porters are to keep Regiſters, and Enter the Names, Sirnames and places of Habitation of the Owner, Buyer and Seller of Cloths with the time of Sale thereof, and likewiſe of the Factor or Perſon, (other than the Owner) buying or ſelling the ſame, to ſatiſfie the *Clothiers*, their Agents and Servants, how their Cloths are diſpoſed, to which they may at all convenient times have recourſe without Fee or reward; the party neglecting forfeits 10 *l.* for every Offence.

The perſon ſelling ſuch Cloth, (except the Owners) ſhall within 12 days after Sale and Delivery take a Note from the Buyer of the Cloth ſo ſold, and the Sum payable to the Owner, and deliver it to the Owner on demand, or his Order, with notice of the Buyers abode ſubſcribed, on pain to forfeit to the Owner for every neglect, or refuſal of delivery, double the value of the Cloth ſo ſold.

If the Buyer upon Truſt, after 8 days of Sale and Delivery refuſes to give ſuch Note, he ſhall forfeit to the Owner 20 *s.* for every Offence for every Cloth ſo ſold.

The Cloth not actually returned within 8 days after delivery, ſhall be taken to be approved of by the Buyer.

The

The Forfeitures may be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of his Majesties Courts of Record: One Moiety to the King, the other to the Informer, if not otherwise disposed; And if the Owner neglects to Sue for six Months after the Offence committed, any other person may Sue for the Forfeitures, to which the Owner was intituled.

Vide Wool and Woolmongers.

Distillers, &c.

If any *Distiller* or maker of Low Wines, should after the 20*th* day of *July* 1689, after an account taken by the Gauger of the quantity of his Wines, dispose of the same, without drawing them off the second time, he shall forfeit for ever Gallon so disposed of 5 *s.* By Stat. 1 *W. & M.* Stat. 1. c. 24.

Also, In case any *Distiller* or Maker of Strong-waters, Aqua-vitæ or Spirits, shall upon request or demand made by the Gauger, in the day time or the night time, in the presence of a Constable, refuse to permit the Gauger to enter his House, &c. he shall incur the Penalties by former Acts * inflicted; and the Prosecutor shall not be obliged to prove, that such Offenders delivered out part of their Commodities, before they had cleared the Duties. * 12 *Car.* 2. 15 *Car.* 2.

Such

By 2 *W. & M.* Seſſ. 2. c. 9. Such as make Low Wines, Spirits or Brandy from Corn, ſhall cauſe their Corn to be made into wholſom Drink, and from ſuch Drink without any mixture ſhall draw their Low Wines; and the Gaugers of Exciſe may Gauge, and keep an Account of Liquors, Worts, and Drink made for the making Low Wines, &c. and ſee that they be made from Drink made of Malted Corn entirely: And if *Diſtillers* or others mix other Materials, the Gaugers ſhall charge the Low Wines drawn from Drink ſo mixed with 1 *s.* a Gallon.

That no *Diſtiller*, or others drawing Low Wines or Spirits from Corn prepared, as aforeſaid, ſhall prepare any Waſh from Moloſſus, or other Materials, from other perſons, untill he has drawn off, and diſtilled all the Liquors made or prepared from Corn as aforeſaid, on pain to forfeit for every Barrel of ſuch Liquors made of Corn, found undiſtilled 5 *l.* Moloſſes.

That from the 24*th* day of *December* 1690, no maker of Low Wines, &c. ſhould ſet their Stills at Work, or deliver, or carry out any Low Wines, &c. to their Cuſtomers in Caſk, or by the Gallon, without notice given to the Office of Exciſe, for the place where he lives, unleſs from the 29*th* day of *September*, to the 25*th* of *March* yearly, between 5 in the Morning, and 8 at night, and from the 25*th* of *March*, to the 29*th* of *September*, between three

three in the Morning and nine at Night, on pain to forfeit for every such Offence 10*l.*

But *Quære*, if this be not expired, because it was to hold but for One year as to the Duties of Excise.

These Penalties to be Recovered, as by any Law of *Excise* is directed.

The Gaugers shall take an account of all Wash and other Materials prepared for making Low-wines, and of Low-wines, Spirits and Strong-waters, found in the Houses, &c. or in any Wash-back, Cask or other Vessel, used by any Maker of Low-wines or Spirits; and if they miss any Liquor brewed, which they found gauged the last time they were there, not exceeding 24 Hours before, and shall not receive satisfaction what is become of it, they shall Charge the *Distiller* with so much Low-wines as such Liquor missing would have made. Also by the said Act.

No *Corn Distiller* or Maker of Low-wines, Spirits or Strong-waters for Sale, shall at any time after the first day of *March* 1691, set up, use or alter any Tun, Cask or other Brewing Vessel, for brewing or making any Worts, Wash, Spirits or Strong-waters for sale, or use any private or concealed Ware-house, or other place, for laying of any Wash, Low-wines, &c. without giving Notice thereof to the next Office of Excise, within the Limits where he By *Stat.* 3 *W. & M. cap.* 15.

he inhabits, on pain to forfeit 20 *l.* for every Tun, &c. ſo ſet up, uſed or altered; and for every private Ware-houſe, &c. and every other perſon in whoſe occupation any Houſe or other place ſhall be, where any ſuch private Tun, &c. ſhall be found, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* one Moiety to their Majeſties, and the other Moiety to the Informer.

If any ſuch *Corn Diſtiller*, *&c.* ſhall conceal or convey away Low-wines, Spirits, &c. from the ſight or view of the Gaugers, he ſhall forfeit for every Gallon ſo concealed or conveyed, 5 *s.* All which Penalties ſhall be ſued for and recovered, as by an Act made in the Twelfth year of the Reign of the late King *Charles* the Second, Entituled, *An Act for taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries, &c.* and another Act made in the 15*th* year of his Reign, Entituled, *An Additional Act, for the better Ordering and Collecting the Duties of Exciſe, &c. Or by any other Law in force, relating to the Revenue of Exciſe on Beer and Ale, is directed.*

By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 30. *Moloſſes, &c.*

All *Diſtillers* and others, who make any Low-wines, Spirits or Brandies from Corn, ſhall cauſe their Corn to be brewed, and from ſuch Drink, (without any mixture of Moloſſes, Waſh, Tilt, or other Materials) ſhall draw their Low-wines or Spirits of the firſt Extraction. And the Gaugers of Exciſe ſhall keep an account of the Liquors,

Wort

Wort and Drink made by such *Distillers*, or others, for making such Low-wines, Spirits or Brandies, and see that the same be made as above-directed; and in case any *Distiller* shall do otherwise, the Gauger shall Charge the Low-wines drawn from such Drink with the Duty of 1 *s.* the Gallon.

No *Distiller*, or others, drawing Low-wines from Corn, shall prepare any Wash from Molosses or other Materials, or receive such from any person, till he has distilled all the Liquors prepared from Corn, on pain of Forfeiture for every Barrel of Corn-Liquor found undistilled 5 *l.*

After the 25*th* of *March*, 1696, no *Distiller*, or Maker of Low-wines, *Aquavitæ*, or Strong-waters, shall set their Stills at Work, or deliver out any such Low-wines, &c. without Notice first given to the Officer of the *Excise*, for the Division where he lives, that such Officer may be present to see and gauge the Quantities, unless from the 29*th* of *September* to the 25*th* of *March* yearly, between the Hours of 5 in the Morning and 8 in the Evening, and from the 25*th* to the 29*th* of *September* yearly, between the Hours of 3 in the Morning and 9 in the Evening, under the Penalty of 10 *l.*

If any Maker of *Vinegar*, *Cyder*, *Mead*, *Metheglin* or *Sweets* for Sale, shall hide or convey away any such Liquors from the sight

ſight of the Gauger, appointed to take account of the ſame, every ſuch Maker of ſuch *Vinegar*, *&c.* ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* for every Barrel of *Vinegar*, or Liquor prepared for *Vinegar* or *Sweets* ſo hid, and ſo proportionably for every Hodgſhead of *Cyder* 40 *s.* and for every Gallon of *Metheglin* or *Mead* 5 *s.*

In caſe any Maker or Retailer of *Vinegar*, or other the Commodities aforeſaid, refuſe to permit the Gauger in the Day time, or with a Conſtable in the Night to enter his Houſe, or other place uſed by him, to take account of any the Liquors aforeſaid, ſuch Maker ſhall forfeit 15 *l.*

No maker of *Vinegar* or *Sweets*, ſhall ſell, or deliver, or cary out the ſame either in whole Cask or by the Gallon, without Notice firſt given to the Officer of *Exciſe*, for the Diviſion where he lives, (unleſs at ſuch times of the Year, between ſuch Hours as aforeſaid) under the Penalty of 40 *s.* for every Barrel of the ſame ſo carryed out.

Perſons making *Verjuice* for Sale, ſhall pay Duties of *Cyder* and *Perry*.

All Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act impoſed, ſhall be recovered and levied, as any Fine, Penalty and Forfeitures, may be by any Law of *Exciſe*, or by Action of *Debt*, *&c.* in any of the Kings Courts at *Weſtminſter*, one Moiety to the King, the other to him that ſhall diſcover and ſue for the ſame.

By

By a late Act of 8 & 9 of His preſent Majeſty, The *Diſtiller* or Maker of Low-wines, Spirits or Strong-waters, for Sale or Exportation, that ſhall erect or ſet up any Tun, Cask, Waſh-batch, Copper, Still or other Veſſel, for the brewing, making or keeping any Worts, Waſh, Low-wines, Spirits or Strong-waters, or ſhall alter or enlarge any ſuch Veſſels already erected or ſet up, or keep any ſuch private or concealed, or any private or concealed Ware-houſe, Store-houſe, Cellar, or other place, for the brewing, making, laying or keeping any Worts, Waſh, Low-wines, Spirits or Strong-waters, without firſt giving Notice thereof at the next Office of *Exciſe*, within the Limits of his Habitation, forfeits for every Tun, Cask, &c. ſet up, altered or enlarged, kept private or concealed, 20 *l.*

And the Perſon in whoſe occupation any Houſe, Out-houſe, or other place whatſoever, is or ſhall be, where ſuch private and concealed Veſſels or Store-houſe ſhall be diſcovered or found, forfeits 50 *l.*

Such Perſons as keep any Waſh, Cyder, or other Materials fit for Diſtillation, and have any Stills containing 20 Gallons, or upwards, proved upon Oath by one Witneſs before ſome Juſtice of Peace, ſhall be deemed a Common *Diſtiller* for Sale, and liable to the Duties of *Exciſe*, and ſubject to the Penalties and Forfeitures of the Law.

The

The Fines and Penalties of this Act, to be recovered as other Fines, &c. by any Law of *Exciſe*, or by Action of *Debt*, *&c.* in any Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*; one Moiety to His Majeſty, the other to him that ſhall diſcover, inform or ſue for the ſame.

And it ſhall be lawful for any Perſon, who upon Encouragement of the Act of 2 *W. & M.* (for diſtilling Brandy and other Spirits from Corn, &c.) ſet up Works accordingly; or ſhall hereafter ſet up any Works or Offices for that purpoſe, upon Notice to the Commiſſioners of *Exciſe*, within 10 Days after entring ſuch Office or Work, to make, draw or diſtil for Sale, or to be Retail'd, any Low-wines or Spirits from Drink brewed from Maulted Corn or Cyder, and to rectifie and refine any ſuch Spirits of their own making only, paying the Duties, and being ſubject to all Fines and Penalties, as other *Diſtillers* are.

Thus much here for the *Diſtiller*, concerning whom I have ſpoke at large, becauſe theſe Acts, if expired, may probably be revived and continued. But ſee more in *tit. Maltſters*.

Next, I ſhall proceed to the Letter F, having nothing of the Letter E.

And

And firſt of *Farmers*, and with them of *Husbandmen*, *Market-men*, *Petty Chapmen*, and the like. *Farmers.*

By 4 *H.* 7. 16. None ſhall take more Farms than one, of any Manors, Lands, Tenements, Parſonages or Tythes, in the Iſle of *Wight*, which one ſhall not exceed ten Marks in yearly value, in pain of forfeiting 10 *l.* to the King for every ſuch taking; and this was to avoid depopulation.

By *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. 13. None ſhall receive or take in Farm, for term of Life, Years or at Will, by Indenture, Copy of Court-Roll or otherwiſe, any more Houſes or Tenements of Husbandry, whereunto any Lands are belonging, in Town, Village, Hamlet or Tything within this Realm, above the number of two ſuch Holds or Tenements; and they are to be ſcituate in the ſame Pariſh where he dwells, in pain to forfeit to the King and Informer 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for every Week he takes the Profits of them.

By *Stat.* 21 *H.* 8. 13. No Spiritual Perſon ſhall take to Farm to himſelf (or to any other for his uſe) any Lands or other Hereditaments, for Life, Years or at Will, in pain to forfeit 10 *l.* for every Month he ſo continues the ſame, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor. But this Act not to extend to any Spiritual Perſon, for taking any Archbiſhopricks,

Biſhop-

Biſhopricks, Abbies, Priories, or Collegiate, Cathedral or Conventual Churches, nor to any ſuch Perſon who ſhall tender or make any Traverſe upon any Office concerning his Freehold.

The ſaid Act alſo provides, That no Spiritual Perſon ſhall take in Farm any Parſonage or Vicarage, in pain to forfeit 40 *s.* for every Week that he, or any other for his uſe, ſo occupies the ſame, and alſo Ten times the value of the Profit or Rent that he makes thereof; both which Forfeitures are to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

See after.

Sheep. Alſo by 25 *H.* 8. 13. None ſhall keep in his own poſſeſſion, at any one time, above Two thouſand Sheep, in pain to forfeit for every Sheep kept above that number 3 *s.* 4 *d.* to be proſecuted for a Subject within one Year, and for the King within three; but here Lambs ſhall not be accounted as Sheep till Midſummer Twelvemonth after their fall.

And if any happen to have more Sheep than two Thouſand, by reaſon of any Executorſhip or Marriage, they ſhall not be impeached by this Law, ſo that in one year after they put off ſo many, that at the end of that year they may not have above Two thouſand: Neither ſhall a Child, during his Nonage (nor any Perſon for him) be endamaged by this Act, which Child

Child shall have by Legacy above Two thousand Sheep given him.

But every Temporal Subject may keep (upon his own Demesn Lands) as many Sheep as he will, or for the Maintenance of his House, above the number of Two thousand, notwithstanding this Act.

A Thousand of Sheep meant by this Statute, shall be accounted after the rate of Six Score to the Hundred.

Justices of Peace have power to hear and determine the Offences committed against this Act; but shall not take a less Fine than is limited by the same.

There are several Statutes concerning *Husbandry*, *Tillage*, *&c.* as 4 *H.* 7. 19. 7 *H.* 8. 1. 27 *H.* 8. 22. 5 *Eliz.* 2. 14 *Eliz.* 11. but these seem to be repeald or out of use, and as such are not taken notice of in the late Abridgments.

By *Stat.* 27 *H.* 8. 6. Every one having Inheritance or Freehold in a Park kept for Deer, and a Mile about, or his Farmer, shall keep two Mares able and apt to bear Foals, each of them being Thirteen Hands high from the lower part of the Hoof to the highest part of the Shoulder, and each Hand containing four Inches in pain of 40 *s.* for every Month they want them; and if the Park be four Miles about, they shall keep four such Mares upon the like pain. *Mart.*

If

If any of the Mares dye, they have three Months given them to provide another, without danger of incurring the ſaid Penalty.

They ſhall not ſuffer their Mares to be leapt by any Stoned Horſe under 14 Hands high, in pain of 40 *s.* the Forfeitures to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

But this Act not to extend to *Weſtmoreland*, *Cumberland* and *Northumberland*, nor the Biſhoprick of *Durham*; nor to Parks, wherein the Inhabitants of the Town next adjoyning have Common.

And Spiritual Perſons may ſell the increaſe and breed of their Mares, notwithſtading this Act.

Vide poſtea.

11 H. 8. 13. Yet by the 21 of *H.* 8. 13. No Spiritual Perſon ſhall by himſelf, or any other for his uſe, buy to ſell again for profit, any Cattle, Victual or Merchandize whatſoever, in pain to forfeit treble the Value thereof, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor, and every ſuch Bargain ſhall be void.

Howbeit that Statute allows him to buy *Horſes*, *Mares*, or other Goods, for his neceſſary uſe and employment; and in caſe they happen not for his turn, may ſell them again, ſo as this be done without Fraud or Covin.

Likewiſe

Likewiſe, thoſe that have not ſufficient Glebe or Demeſn Lands in right of their Churches or Houſes, may (notwithſtanding the Act) for the only Expences of their Houſes, and for their Carriages and Journeys, take in Farm other Lands, and buy and ſell Corn and Cattle for the only Maintenance and Paſturage of ſuch Farms, ſo as it be done for ſuch purpoſes only, without fraud or covin.

By 32 *H.* 8. 13. None ſhall put to feed upon Foreſts or Common Ground, any *Stoned Horſe*, being above two years old, and not 15 Hands high from the lower part of the Hoof to the upper part of the Wither, (every Hand containing 4 Inches Standard Meaſure) in pain to forfeit the ſame Horſe.

And it ſhall be lawful for any man to ſeize to his own uſe any *Stoned Horſe* of leſſer Stature, put to feed upon any ſuch Common Ground, as aforeſaid; ſo that firſt by the aſſiſtance of the Keeper of the Ground, or Conſtable, Bayliff, Headborough or other ſuch Officer of the Pariſh adjoyning, ſuch *Horſe* be brought to the next Pound, and there by the Officer, and in the preſence of three other ſufficient Men, be meaſured and found lower than the Stature.

Thoſe that refuſe to Meaſure, or to be preſent at Meaſuring of ſuch *Horſe*, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* apiece for every ſuch default,

to

to be divided betwixt the Kidg and the Proſecutor.

But an *Horſe* that makes an Eſcape into ſuch a Common ſhall not be queſtioneed; ſo that he ſtay not above Four days after Notice thereof given at the Owner's Houſe, or in his Pariſh Church.

Upon the yearly Driving of Foreſts and Common Grounds, if any unlikely Fills be found, they ſhall be kill'd.

Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions have power to hear and determine theſe Offences; but Stewards of Leets only to take Preſentments of them, which they ſhall certifie in at the next General Seſſions, or to the *Cuſtos Rotulorum*, in pain of 40 *s.*

None ſhall put upon Common Grounds or Common Fields, any ſcabbed or infected *Horſe*, in pain to forfeit 10 *s.* to the Lord of the Leet.

But this Statute ſhall not reſtrain keeping of *Horſes* under the Stature upon Commons, where Mares are not uſually kept.

But this Statute of 23 *H.* 8. 13. ſhall not reſtrain the keeping of *Stoned Horſes* of a lower Stature in the Fen-Grounds of the Iſle of *Ely*, and of the Counties of *Cambridge*, *Huntingdon*, *Northampton*, *Lincoln*, *Norfolk* or *Suffolk*; ſo that the *Horſes* there kept be not under 13 Hands high, 8 *Eliz.* 8.

Neither

Neither shall it extend to the County of *Cornwal*, 21 *Jac.* 1. 28.

The Statute of 11 *H.* 7. 13. provides, That none shall convey any *Horse* out of this Realm without the Kings Licence, nor any *Mare* above the value of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* in pain of Forfeiture, betwixt the King and Seizure, &c. But not to prohibit any to Transport without Licence any *Horse* for his own use, he making Oath before the Customer or Searcher, That he intends not to sell him, &c.

But the Statute of 1 *E.* 6. 5. provides, That none shall convey, sell or deliver any Horse into *Scotland*, or any other Foreign Country (without the Kings Licence, or for his Service in the Wars) in pain to forfeit such *Horse* and 40 *l.* to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor: But *Mares* under the value of 10 *s.* may be conveyed.

The Wardens of the Marches and Justices of Peace in Sessions, have power to determine these Offences, and it shall be lawful for any of the Kings Subjects to arrest or imprison any Scotchman, or other, that shall convey any *Horse* contrary to this Act.

He that has the Kings Licence, to convey *Horses* into *Scotland*, shall before he so convey him, shew his Licence to one of the Wardens of the *Marches* (that their Number may be Kalendred) in pain to forfeit

his Horses or the double value of them, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

Note, The *Stat.* 8 *Eliz.* 3. lays a severe Penalty on such as shall transport *Sheep*; of which hereafter.

As concerning *Market-men* and *Chapmen*, Care ought to be taken lest they incur the Penalties provided against *Forestallers*, *Regrators* and *Ingrossers*.

Forestaller, what. By the *Stat.* 5 & 6 *E.* 6. 14. He or she that shall buy or contract for any Merchandize, Victual, or other thing whatsoever (in the Way,) before it shall be brought (by Land or by Water) unto any City, Port, Road, Fair or Market where it should be sold; or shall cause the same to be so bought; or shall dissuade People from bringing any such Commodity to any such place; (or being bought) shall perswade them to inhance the Price thereof, shall be adjudged a *Forestaller*.

Regrator, what. A *Regrator* is he that buys any Grain, Wine, Fish, Butter, Cheese, Candles, Tallow, Sheep, Lambs, Calves, Swine, Piggs, Geese, Capons, Hens, Chickens, Pigeons, Coneys, or other dead Victual whatsoever, brought to a Fair or Market to be sold there, and doth sell the same again in the same Fair or Market, or in some other Fair or Market within four Miles.

An

An *Ingrosser* is he, that gets into his Hands by Buying, Contract or Promise, (other than by Demise, Grant or Lease of Land or Tythe) any Corn growing in the Fields, or other Grain, Butter, Cheese, Fish, or other dead Victual whatsoever, with intent to sell it again. *Ingrosser*, what.

The party guilty of any of the Offences aforesaid, shall forfeit for the first Offence the value of the Goods so bought or had, and two Months Imprisonment without Bail.

For the second Offence, he forfeits the double Value, and six Months Imprisonment without Bail.

For the third, he shall forfeit all his Goods, be set upon the Pillory, and Imprisoned at the King's pleasure.

But this Act shall not restrain the buying of Barley or Oats, to be converted into Mault or Oatmeal, nor the provision of any Town Corporate, Ship, Castle, Fort, *Berwick*, *Holy Island*, *&c.* or any Fishmonger, Inn-holder, Victualer, Butcher, Poulterer, or People dwelling within one Mile of the Main Sea, which use to buy and sell Fish, for any thing concerning their several Mysteries or Tradings, they Retailing the same at reasonable Prices: Nor any Badger, Lader, Kidder or Carryer, assigned to that Office by three Justices of the Peace, and delivering the Commodity out of his hand within one

Month after he buys it; nor the taking of any thing reſerved upon any Leaſe: So that all theſe things are done without fraud or Fore-ſtalling.

He that buyeth Grain in any Market for change of Seed, ſhall bring as much the ſame Day, and ſell it, if he can, according to the preſent price of Grain there, in pain to forfeit double the value of the Grain ſo bought.

He that buys any Cattle, and ſells the ſame again alive within five Weeks, ſhall forfeit the double value thereof; during which time he ought to keep them upon Paſture, which he hath either by Grant or Preſcription.

Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions have power to hear and determine the aforeſaid Offences by Inquiſition, Bill or Information, or by the Teſtimony of two Witneſſes, and to exact the One half of the Forfeitures to the uſe of the King, and cauſe the other half to be levied to the uſe of the Proſecutor by *Fieri facias* or *Capias*, and when the Proſecution ſhall be at the King's Suit only, to exact the whole to the Kings uſe: But none ſhall be puniſhed twice for the ſame Offence.

Alſo this Act ſhall not reſtrain the Tranſporter of Grain or Cattle from Port to Port (allowed by three Juſtices of the Peace, and not Fore-ſtalling) ſo that he Embark the ſame within 40 days after he buys

buys them, and bring back from ſome Juſtice of Peace, or Head Officer, a Certificate of his Unlading, agreeable to his Cocquet.

Neither ſhall this Act reſtrain a Drover, allowed by three Juſtices of the Peace, (one of the *Quorum*) and ſelling his Cattle at 40 Miles diſtance from the place where he bought them. Howbeit ſuch Allowance ought not to continue above one year.

And the Offences againſt this Statute ſhall be proſecuted within two years.

Note, That by the Act 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 8. It ſhall be lawful for any perſons, Native or Foreign, at any time to Ship and Tranſport into any part of the World, in Amity with His Majeſty, Beef, Pork or Hogs-fleſh, Butter, Cheeſe or Candles, free from Cuſtom or Impoſition whatſoever.

By the *Stat.* 13 *Eliz. cap.* 25. the ſaid *Stat.* 5 & 6 *Ed.* 6. *c.* 14. ſhall not extend to Wines, Oyls, Sugars, Spices, Currans or other Foreign Victual brought from beyond Sea; (Fiſh and Salt only excepted.)

By the *Stat.* 23 *E.* 3. 6. All Butchers, Fiſhmongers, Regrators, Hoſtlers, Brewers, Bakers, Poulterers, and all other Sellers of Victuals, ſhall ſell the ſame at reaſonable prices, and for moderate gain, in pain (upon proof of the contrary before the Sheriff or the King's Bayliffs, or before

the Conſtables of the place, by the Evidence of Two true Men) to forfeit the double value thereof to the party damnified, or (in default) to him that will Sue for the ſame: And all Mayors and Headboroughs of Corporations have like Power; and upon neglect of their Duty herein, ſhall forfeit the treble value thereof to the party Proſecutor, as aforeſaid; and beſides, ſhall incur a Fine to the King, to be impoſed by the Juſtices, to be aſſigned by the King: But here regard is to be had to the Price in places adjoyning, and Gains, as brought from more diſtant places.

By the *Stat.* 31 *Ed.* 3. 10. Every man that bringeth Victual to *London*, by Water or Land, may freely ſell the ſame; and the Fiſhers, Butches and Poulterers that interrupt them, ſhall be puniſht by the Mayor and Aldermen of *London*, under whoſe Rule they are ordered to be.

And ſo are all Vintners, and Victuallers coming with their Victuals to *London*, by *Stat.* 7 *R.* 2. 11.

Alſo by 6 *R.* 2. 10. Aliens, being in Amity with the King and Realm, may bring in Victual, and ſell the ſame in groſs, or by Retail, without the Impeachment of any.

By the *Stat.* 13 *R.* 2. *c.* 8. Victuallers ſhall ſell their Victuals at ſuch reaſonable Prices, as ſhall be ſet down by the Juſtices of Peace in two of the Seſſions, to be holden betwixt

betwixt *Easter* and *Michaelmas* in pain to be punished at the discretion of such Justices, where no pain is already limited in certain.

And here Sheriffs, Stewards, Mayors, Bayliffs, and all other which have power to keep Assize of Bread and Ale, shall take no Fine or Amercement for any default touching the Assize, for which the Offender ought to have Bodily punishment.

By *Stat.* 12 *Ed.* 2. *c.* 6. No person in any City or Borough, which by reason of his Office ought to keep the Assize of Wine and Victals, as long as he shall be attendant upon his Office, shall buy or sell Wines or Victuals, in pain to forfeit the same to the King, whereof the Prosecutor shall have the third part of the King's gift.

And by 6 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 1. *c.* 9. No Victualler in *London*, or other City, Borough or Port of the Sea, shall execute any Judicial Office there; and in case any be chosen in the places aforesaid into such Office, he shall forbear to use Victualling during the time he exerciseth such Office, in pain to forfeit the Victuals sold.

And by *Stat.* 12 *Ed.* 4. & 8. No person (other than Mayors, Bayliffs, Lords of Leet, or others in point of Charter) shall execute any Office of Searching or Surveying Wine, Ale, Beer, or any other Victual, or of the Correction of breaking the Assize thereof, in pain to forfeit 40 *s.* to be divi-

ded betwixt the King and the Profecutor; And all Letters Patents for the King, granted for that purpoſe, ſhall be void.

By *Stat.* 3 *H.* 8. 8. When a Victualler (in a City or Corporation) is choſen to bear an Office, by reaſon whereof he ought alſo to have the Aſſizing of Victual during that time, two other (being no Victuallers) ſhall be joyned and ſworn with him, truly to aſſeſs and ſet Prices and Aſſizes of Victual there, and they ſhall be ſold accordingly; but here the Officers in *London*, *York* and *Coventry* are excepted.

By the *Stat.* 25 *H.* 8. 2. The Prices of Victual in all places (except Corporations) ſhall be aſſeſſed by the Kings Counſellors, Juſtices of either Bench, and ſome other Great Officer, &c.

Provided, That Head Officers in Corporations and others, having Authority to prize Victual, may ſtill aſſeſs the Prices thereof, as if this Statute had not been made.

The *Stat.* 23 *H.* 6. 13. appoints, That Juſtices of Peace ſhall, twice every year, cauſe all Statutes concerning Victuallers (before that time made) to be openly proclaimed in Seſſions.

As to *Petty Chapmen* it is observed, That by a late Statute made 8 & 9 *Wil. Regis*, it is Enacted, That from the 24*th* of *June* 1697, to the 25*th* of *June* 1698, every *Hawker*, *Pedlar*, *Petty Chapman*, or any other Trading person or persons, going from Town to Town, or other mens Houses, and Travelling either on Foot or with Horse, Horses or otherwise, within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, carrying to sell, or exposing to sale any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, shall pay unto his Majesty Four pounds: And that every person so Travelling with a Horse, Ass or Mule, or other Beast, bearing or drawing Burthen, shall pay Four pounds for each Horse, Ass or Mule, or other Beast bearing or drawing Burthen, that he or she so Travel with, over and above the first Four pounds. *Petty Chapmen. Pedlar. Hawker.*

That every *Pedlar*, *Hawker*, *Petty Chapman*, and any other person or persons so Travelling as aforesaid, shall before the 24*th* of *June* 1697. give a Note in Writing unto the Commissioners for Transportation, &c. how or in what manner he or she will Travel or Trade, whether on Foot, or with Horse or Horses, &c. and shall thereupon pay one Moiety of the Duty, and give Bond with Surety for the other, to be paid at the end of Six Months; unless

he or she will then pay it down, in which Case Two shillings in the Pound shall be allowed for prompt payment, and thereupon a Licence to Travel or Trade shall be granted to the party.

That if any such *Hawker*, *Pedlar* or *Petty Chapman*, from and after the said 24*th* of *June* be found Trading, as aforesaid, without or contrary to such Licence, such person shall for each and every such Offence forfeit Twelve pounds; one Moiety to the Informer, the other to the Poor of the Parish wherein such Offender shall be discovered.

That every person so Trading, who upon demand made by any Justice of the Peace, Mayor, Constable or other Officer of the Peace, of any Town Corporate or Borough where he or she shall so Trade, shall refuse to shew unto such Justice, &c. his or her Licence, shall forfeit Five pounds, to be paid to the Churchwardens of the Parish, for the use of the Poor of the Parish where such demand shall be made; and for non-payment shall suffer as a Common Vagrant, and be committed to the House of Correction.

Such as forge or counterfeit any such Licence, or Travel with such, for the purposes aforesaid, shall forfeit Fifty pounds; one Moiety to the King, the other to the Prosecutor, to be recovered in any of His Majesties Court of Record at *Westminster*, and

and shall be subject to such other pains and penalties as may be inflicted on persons for Forgery.

Such as are Sued for putting this Act in Execution, may plead the General Issue, *Not Guilty*, and give the Special Matter in Evidence; and if it go against the Plaintiff, the Defendant shall have treble Costs.

The Constable, Headborough, &c. that being required, refuses to be aiding in the Execution of this Act, being Convicted by the Oath of one or more credible Witnesses before any Justice of Peace for the County or place where such Offence shall be committed, shall forfeit for each Offence Forty shillings, to be levied by Warrant, by Distress and Sale; one Moiety to the Poor, the other to the Informer that shall prosecute for the same, rendring the Overplus to the Owner.

Any person may seize and detain any such *Hawker, &c.* or other such Trading person, as aforesaid, till he or she shall produce a Licence; and if none, then till Notice may be given to the Constable, &c. or some other Parish Officer, who are required to carry the person to some Justice of the Peace of the County or place, who is also required, upon the parties Confession or due proof by Oath, of his so Trading and no Licence now produced, to cause the said Twelve pounds, to be forthwith levied by distress and sale of the Offenders Goods,

rendring

rendring the Overplus, after deduction of Charges; and out of the ſaid Sale to pay the ſaid reſpective Penalties and Forfeitures aforeſaid.

This Act not to prohibit any perſon from Selling any Acts of Parliament, Proclamations, Gazets, Licenſed Almanacks, or other printed Papers Licenſed by Authority, or any Fiſh, Fruits or Victuals; nor to hinder any perſon or perſons, who are the real workers or makers of any Goods or Wares, within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales* or Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, or his, her or their Children, Apprentices, Servants or Agents, from carrying abroad, expoſing to Sale and ſelling any of the ſaid Goods or Wares of his or their own making, in any publick Mart, Fairs, Markets or elſewhere: Nor any Tinker, Cooper, Glazier, Plumber, Harneſs-menders, or other perſons uſually Trading in mending Kettles, Tubs, Houſhold-goods or Harneſs whatſoever, from going about and carrying with him or them proper Materials for mending the ſame.

Neither ſhall this Act be conſtrued to extend to hinder any perſon or perſons from Selling, or expoſing to Sale any ſorts of Goods or Merchandize in any publick Mart, Market or Fair, within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales* and Town of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*; but that ſuch perſon and perſons may do therein, as they lawfully

lawfully might have done before the making of this Act.

Neither shall this Act extend to give any power for the Licensing any *Hawker*, *Pedlar* or *Petty Chapman*, to sell or expose to sale any Wares or Merchandizes in any City, Borough, Town Corporate, or Market Town within this Realm, any otherwise than might have been done before the making of this Act.

Fishers, Fowlers, &c.

By 31 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 2. 2. No *Piker* shall buy any fresh Herring in *Yarmouth Haven*, between the Feasts of St. *Michael* and St. *Martin*, in pain of Imprisonment at the King's Will, and to forfeit the Herring so bought.

No *Piker* of *London*, or of any other place, shall enter into the Haven there to abate the Fair, in pain to forfeit the Vessel and all the Goods thereof.

By 31 E. 3. *Stat.* 3. 1. Doggers and Land Ships of *Blackney Haven*, and the Coasts thereabouts, shall discharge their Fish in the Haven, and not elsewhere, in pain of Imprisonment at the King's Will, and to forfeit their Fish, and it shall be sold on Shipboard.

By 22 *Ed.* 4. 2. None shall sell, or set to sale any *Salmon* by Vessel before it be viewed, unless the But contain 84 Gallons,

and

and the half Barrel 42 Gallons, and the quarter Barrel 21 Gallons, well pack'd, *Viz.* the Great *Salmon* by it ſelf, without mingling any *Grills* or broken-bellied *Salmon* therewith; and the ſmall Fiſh, called *Grills*, ſhall be packed by themſelves without ſuch mingling, in pain to forfeit for every Veſſel otherwiſe pack'd and ſet to ſale 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

None ſhall ſet any *Herring* to ſale in Veſſel, unleſs the Barrel contain 32 Gallons, and the half Barrel and Firkin accordingly. They ſhall alſo be well packt, of one times packing and ſalting, and as good and as well packt in the midſt as at the ends, in pain to forfeit for every Veſſel, wanting Meaſure 3 *s.* 4 *d.* and as much for not being packt by this Act.

None ſhall ſet to ſale any *Eels* by Veſſel, unleſs the Barrel contain 42 Gallons, and the other leſſer Meaſures accordingly; neither ſhall any mingle red, gall-beaten, ſtarved or pull'd *Eels* with good *Eels*, but pack the good *Eels* by themſelves; nor put to Sale any red *Eels* at all, in pain to forfeit for every Veſſel wanting Meaſure 10 *s.* and as much for every Veſſel mixt, packt or ſet to ſale contrary to this Act.

None ſhall ſet to Sale any Barrel'd Fiſh, unleſs it be well packt, *viz.* the Great Fiſh (called *Tail Fiſh*, containing in length, from the Bone in the Fin to the third Joynt in the Tail 26 Inches) by themſelves, and

and the Lesser Fish (called *Grills*) by themselves, without mixing Thukes or broken-bellied Fish therewith; neither shall the said Fish be laid double in the packing, nor the Napes thereof longer than the little Bone that resteth upon the great Fin; and the Bone shall be taken away to the Navel of every such Fish, which shall also be splatted within a handful of the Tail, in pain to forfeit for every Barrel of Fish otherwise ordered 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

The Forfeitures of this Act shall be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor; howbeit within a Franchise, the Lord of a Liberty shall have the Kings part.

None shall take any *Salmons* between the 8*th* of *September* and the 11*th* of *November*, in any Rivers or Waters, or shall take young *Salmons* at any Mill-Pool, or any other place, between the midst of *April* and *Midsummer*: Or at any time cast into any Waters any Nets, by which the Fry of any Fish may be taken or destroyed, on penalty for the first Offence to have his Nets or Engin burn'd, for the second be Imprisoned three Months, and for the third a whole year. 13 R. 2. 19.

Whosoever shall with any Net or other means whatsoever, take and kill any Young brood, Spawn or Fry of any Fish in any Flood-gate, Pipe or Tail of any Mill, Wear, Stream, or River, Salt or fresh Water; or shall take there any *Salmons* or *Trouts*

out

out of Season; (that is,) being Keepers or Shedders; or shall take or kill any *Pickerel* under 10 Inches, or *Trout* under 8 Inches, or *Salmon* under 16 Inches, or *Barbel* under 12 Inches Fish in length; or shall fish in any of the said places with any Net, but such whereof every Mesh shall be two Inches and an half broad, shall forfeit for every Offence 20 *s.* the Fish and Nets: But here Angling and the taking of *Smelts*, *Gudgeons*, *Eels*, *&c.* in places only where they have been usually taken, is excepted.

1 El. 17.

Yet this Statute of 1 *Eliz.* 17. doth not extend to any River where the King hath any yearly Rent or Profit.

Whosoever shall unlawfully break, cut down or destroy the Head or Dam of any Pond, Stew or several Pit, wherein Fishes are put by the Owner thereof; or shall wrongfully fish in any of the same, to the intent to take away the same against the Owner's Will, shall pay to the party grieved treble Damages, suffer three Months Imprisonment, and then to be bound to the Good Behaviour with Sureties for Seven years; and the party grieved may take his further Remedy for his Loss and Damages, and may release his Suretiship of good abearing at any time within the Seven years.

5 Eliz. 21.

By

By *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1. *c.* 12. None shall erect a Wear or Wears along the Sea-shoar, or in any Haven or Creek, or within 5 Miles of the Mouth of any Haven or Creek, or shall willingly destroy the Spawn or Fry of Fish, in pain of 10 *l* to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor; neither shall any Fish, in any of the said places, with any Net of a less Mesh than three Inches and an half betwixt Knot and Knot (except for the taking *Smoulds* in *Norfolk* only) or with a Canvas Net or other Engin, whereby the Spawn or Fry of Fish may be destroyed, in pain to forfeit the said Net or Engin and 10 *s.* in Mony, to be divided betwixt the Poor of the Parish and the Prosecutor, and to be levied in Corporations by the Head-Officers, and in other places by distress and sale of Goods upon a Warrant of a Justice of Peace, directed unto the Constables and Churchwardens of the same Parish for that purpose. Fry of Fish.

By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 28. None from the first of *June* to the last of *November*, in any year, shall take Fish with any Drift-Net, Trammel or Stream Net or Nets, or other Nets of that sort, within one League and an half of the Shoar of *Cornwal* or *Devon*, on pain to forfeit the Nets, or the value of them, and be one Month Imprisoned. Drift-Nets &c.

If any, not being Owners, Partners or Adventurers in the Craft of Fishing, make

Pil-

Pilchards or *Fumathoes* in Cask, to be sold or transported, except they buy them of the respective Owners, or with their leave, they shall forfeit them or their value; one half to the King, the other to the Informer.

Pilchards. Purloyners, Imbezellers (&c.) of *Pilchard fish*, shall satisfie treble the value and be sent to the House of Correction for three Months; and suspicious persons flocking together about the Boats, Nets and Cellars belonging to the *Pilchard* Craft, upon the Coast of *Cornwal* and *Devon*, being warned to be gone, and refusing, upon Complaint to any Justice of Peace, shall pay 5 *s.* to the Poor of the Parish, or be set in the Stocks five Hours,

Packers of Fish. By *Stat.* 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 16. No *Herring* of *English* catching shall be put to Sale, but what shall be packed in lawful Vessels, and well laid and packed, and shall be of one time taking, salting or drying, and equally packed in every part of the Vessel, and by a sworn Packer; by whom the Vessel shall be marked with a Mark denoting the guage thereof and the quantity and quality of *Herrings*, and the place where packed.

The Bayliffs of *Great Yarmouth*, and the Head Officers of every Port, &c. where any Vessels go to fish for *Herring*, before the first of *July* in every year, shall appoint Packers, and give them an Oath for well executing their Office, on pain to forfeit

forfeit 100 *l.* half to the King, and half to the Prosecutor.

No Vessel shall proceed upon a Fishing-Voyage from *Iseland* or *Westmony*, out of any Port, &c. till the 10*th* of *March* in any year, on pain to forfeit such Ships and Fish caught. Fishing in *Newfoundland*, &c.

No person shall levy or take in *Newfoundland* any Duty for any fish of *English* catching, on pain to forfeit double the value of what he takes.

None shall lay Nets in or near *Newfoundland*, to take the Spawn or Fry of the *Poor-John*, or for any other use, except for taking Bait, on pain to lose such Nets and Fish taken, or the value; to be recovered in any of the Kings Courts in *Newfoundland*, or Courts of Record in *England*.

None shall destroy or steal any Utensils for fishing or making Oyl, or other Goods left in any Harbour in *Newfoundland* or *Greenland* by *English*; or destroy any House built there by *English*, to live in during the Fishing-season, or stay for ordering of Fish or making Oyl, on pain to lose double the value, to be recovered in any of the Courts aforesaid.

By *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 25. If any persons shall take any Fish by any device whatsoever, in any several Water or River, or shall be assisting thereunto, without consent of the Owner of the said Water, and be Fishing in several Water.

be thereof, or of any other Offence mentioned in this Act, Convict, by Confeſſion or Oath of one Witneſs, within a Month after the Offence committed, before any Juſtice of Peace of the County or place; every ſuch Offender, in ſtealing, taking or killing Fiſh, ſhall give ſuch recompence, and within ſuch time as the Juſtice ſhall appoint, not exceeding treble Damages; and pay down preſently, to the Overſeers for the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence is committed, ſuch Sum as the Juſtice ſhall ſeem meet, not exceeding 10 *s.* In default of payment, the ſame to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of Goods by Warrant of ſuch Juſtice; and for want of a Diſtreſs the Offender to be Committed, not exceeding a Month, unleſs he enter into Bond, with one or more Sureties to the party injured, not exceeding 10 *l.* never to offend in like manner.

The Juſtice before whom ſuch Offenders ſhall be Convict, may deſtroy all the Engins wherewith he may be apprehended or taken.

Perſons aggrieved by any Judgment by virtue of this Act, may appeal to the next Quarter-Seſſions, whoſe Order ſhall be final, if no Title to any Land, Royalty or Fiſhery be therein concerned.

This Act ſhall not abridge any Royalty or Prerogative Royal of the King; nor any part of the Foreſt Laws of this Realm.

By

By *Stat.* 30 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 9. If any person shall in the River of *Severn*, fish or make use of any Engin or Device, whereby any *Salmon*, *Trout* or *Barbel*, under the length appointed by the Statute of 1 *Eliz.* shall be taken or killed, or shall fish with any Net for *Salmon*, *Salmon-mart*, *Salmon-peal*, *Pike*, *Carp*, *Trout*, *Barbel*, *Chub* or *Grayling*, the Mesh whereof shall be under two Inches and an half square from Knot to Knot, or above twenty Yards in length and two Yards in breadth, or above fifty Yards in length and six Yards in breadth in the Wing of the Net in the said River, from *Ripple-Lockstake* to *Glocester-Bridge*; or above sixty Yards in length below *Glocester-Bridge*, and six Yards in breadth in the Wing of the Net; or shall fish with more than one of those Nets at once, or shall use any Device for taking the Fry of the *Eels*: He shall forfeit 5 *l.* for every Offence, and the Fish so taken and the Instruments wherewith, &c. and 5 *l.* for every time he or they shall water any Hemp or Flax in the said River. Fishing in the River of *Severn*.

If any, between the first of *March* and last of *May*, shall do any act whereby the Spawn of Fish shall be destroyed, they forfeit 40 *s.* for every Offence, and the Instrument employed for the said purpose.

The

The Juſtices of Peace of the Counties of *Worceſter*, *Salop* and *Glouceſter*, ſhall be Conſervators of the ſaid River in their reſpective Counties, and make one or more Under-Conſervators in their reſpective Limits, to whom, or to any Conſtable, Tythingman or Headborough, upon their own knowledge or information of any ſuch Offence, they ſhall iſſue Warrants under the Hands and Seals of any two of them, to ſearch in all ſuſpected Houſes, &c. for ſuch unlawful Inſtruments, and ſeize them, and bring them to the Quarter-Seſſions to be deſtroyed.

None ſhall be puniſhed for the ſaid Offences, but by Information or Indictment before the Juſtice of Aſſize, and *Niſi prius*, *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and Gaol-delivery, or the General Seſſions of the Peace; the Moiety of the Forfeitures ſhall be to the uſe of the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence ſhall be committed; the other to the Proſecutor, & be levied by *Fieri facias* or *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum.*

The Juriſdiction of the Lords of *Leets* or *Franchiſes* ſaved, and all Rights, Titles, &c. of the King and others in the ſaid River.

By the *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W.& M. cap.* 23. it is Enacted, That all Laws in force for the preſervation of the Game in this Kingdom, not thereby altered, ſhall be duly put in Execution.

And

And that no person whatsoever should, after the 25th of *March*, 1693. keep any Net, Angle, Leap, Pitch or other Engin for taking Fish (other than the Makers and Sellers thereof, for their better Convenience in the sale thereof, and other than the Owner or Occupier of a River or Fishery;) and Owners and Occupiers of Rivers and Fisheries, and such as they shall authorize, may seize and keep to their own use any such Engin, which shall be found used by or in the possession of any person whatsoever, fishing in any River or Fishery without the consent of the Owner or Occupier; and also any person whatsoever, authorized by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of a Justice of Peace, may search the Houses and other places of Persons prohibited and suspected to have in their custody any such Engins, and the same to seize and keep to their own use, or to destroy.

Fishing with Angle, Net, &c.

without Consent,

and keeping unlawful Engins.

But this Act not to extend to abridge Fishermen, or their Apprentices, lawfully authorized to fish in Navigable Rivers or Waters with lawful Nets and Engins.

That if any inferiour Tradesman, Apprentice or other dissolute Person, shall hunt, hawk, fish or fowl (unless in Company of the Master of such Apprentice qualified by Law) they shall be subject to the Penalties of this Act, and may be sued for Trespass in coming upon any persons Ground,

Tradesman or Apprentice fishing.

Ground, in which Suit the Plaintiff ſhall recover his damage and full Coſts.

Fowlers.

Heathcocks preſerved. That for the better preſerving the red and black Game of *Growſe*, commonly called *Heath-Cocks*, or *Heath-Colts*, no perſon whatſoever on any Mountains, Hills, Heaths, Moors, Foreſts, Chaſes or other Waſts, ſhall burn betwixt the 2*d* day of *February* and the 24*th* day of *June*, any Grig, Ling, Heath, Furze, Gorſs or Fern, on pain of being Committed to the Houſe of Correction for any time not exceeding a Month, nor under 10 days, there to be whipt and kept to hard Labour.

And that no *Certiorari* ſhall be allowed to remove any Conviction or other Proceedings, concerning any matter in this Act, unleſs the parties againſt whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be, ſhall before the allowance thereof, become bound to the Proſecutor in the Sum of 50 *l.* with Sureties ſo approved of by the Juſtice or Juſtices of the Peace before whom ſuch Offender was Convicted, to pay to the Proſecutor, within a Month after ſuch Conviction confirmed, or *Procedendo* granted, their full Coſt and Charges, to be aſcertained upon Oath.

Offenders

Offenders puniſhed by force of this Act, ſhall not incur the penalty of any other Law for the ſame Offence.

Perſons proſecuted for purſuing this Act, may plead the General Iſſue, give the Special Matter in Evidence, and recover treble Coſts.

By the *Stat.* 34 *R.* 2. 22. If any do take away or conceal a *Hawk*, he ſhall anſwer the value thereof to the Owner, and ſuffer two years Impriſonment, and in caſe he be not able to anſwer the value, he ſhall remain in Priſon a longer time.

By the *Stat.* 37 *Ed.* 3. 19. He that ſteals *Hawks.* and carries away an *Hawk*, not obſerving the Ordinance of 34 *Ed.* 3. 22. ſhall be deemed a Felon.

The laſt Act ſays, That every perſon which findeth a *Faulcon*, *Tercelet*, *Lanet* or *Laneret* or other *Hawk*, that is loſt of their Lord, that preſently he bring the ſame to the Sheriff of the County, and that the Sheriff make Proclamation in all the good Towns in the County, that he hath ſuch a *Hawk* in his Cuſtody, and if the Lord which loſt the ſame, or any of his People come to challenge it, and proveth reaſonably that the ſame is his Lords, let him pay for the Coſts and have the *Hawk*.

And if none comes within 4 Months to challenge it, that then the Sheriff have the *Hawk*, making gree to him that did take

him, if he be a ſimple Man, and if he be a Gentleman and of good Eſtate to have the *Hawk*, that then the Sheriff redeliver to him the *Hawk*, taking of him reaſonable Coſts for the time he had him in his Cuſtody.

And if any Man taketh ſuch *Hawk*, and the ſame conceal from the Lord whoſe it was, or from his Faulconers, or whoſoever taketh him from the Lord, and thereof be attainted, he ſhall have Impriſonment of two years, and yield to the Lord the price of the *Hawk* ſo concealed and carried away, if he have whereof, and if not, he ſhall the longer abide in Priſon.

Herons. Alſo by the *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. 11. None ſhall take an old *Heron* without his own Ground in pain of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* nor a young *Heron* in pain of 16. *s.* for which Forfeitures every Man that will may Sue by Action of Debt or otherwiſe.

Swans. By the *Stat.* 22 *Ed.* 4. 6. None (but the Kings Sons) ſhall have any mark or game of *Swans* of his own, or to his uſe, except he have Lands and Tenements of Freehold, worth five marks *per annum*, beſides repriſes, in pain to have them ſeiſed, by any having Lands of that value, to be divided betwixt the King and the Seiſor.

Feſants, Partridges, &c. By the *Stat.* 11 *H.* 7. 17. None ſhall take *Feſants* or *Partridges* with Engins, in anothers Ground without Licenſe, in pain of 10 *l.* to be divided betwixt the Owner

Owner of the Ground and the Proſecutor.

None ſhall take out of the Neſt any Eggs of *Faulcon*, *Gaſhawk*, *Lanner* or *Swan*, in pain of a year and a days Impriſonment, and to incur a Fine at the Kings pleaſure, to be divided betwixt the King and the Owner of the Ground where the Eggs ſhall be ſo taken. Eggs of *Hawk* and *Faulcon*.

None ſhall bear any *Hawk* of Engliſh breed called an *Eyeſs*, *Goſhawk*, *Taſſel*, *Lanner*, *Lanneret* or *Faulcon*, in pain to forfeit the ſame to the King.

He that brings a *Eyeſs Hawk* from beyond the Sea, ſhall have a Certificate under the Cuſtomers Seal where he Lands, or if out of *Scotland*, then under the Seal of the Lord *Warden* or his Lieutenant, teſtifying that he is a Foreign *Hawk*, upon the like pain of forfeiting the *Hawk*. *Eyeſs.*

None ſhall take, kill or fright away any of the *Hawks* aboveſaid, from the Coverts where they uſe to Breed, in pain of 10 *l.* to be recovered before Juſtices of Peace, and divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

Stat. 23 *Eliz.* 10. None ſhall kill, or take any *Feſants* or *Partridges*, with any Net or Engin in the Night-time, in pain to forfeit for every *Feſant* 20 *s.* and for every *Partridge* 10 *s.* which if the Offender pay not within 10 days, he ſhall ſuffer one Month Impriſonment without Bail, and enter into Bond (for two years only) with *Feſants.*

good Sureties before ſome Juſtice of Peace; not to offend in the like kind; the Forfeiture aforeſaid ſhall be recovered in any Court of Record, and divided betwixt the Lord of the Liberty or Manor where the Offence is committed, and the Proſecutor: But in caſe the Lord ſhall diſpenſe with the Offender, the Poor of the Pariſh are to have his Moiety, to be recovered by any of the Church-wardens.

Hunting in ſtanding Grain.

None ſhall Hawk or Hunt with his *Spaniels* in ſtanding Grain, or before it is ſhocked (except in his own Ground, or with the Owners conſent,) in pain to forfeit 40 *s.* to the Owner of the ſame Ground, to be recovered as aforeſaid.

Juſtices of Aſſize, Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions, and (afterwards) Stewards in Leet have power to hear and determin theſe Offences, and one Juſtice of Peace may examin ſuch an Offender, and bind him over with good Sureties to anſwer it at the next General Seſſions, if the offence be not before determined at the Aſſizes or in a Leet.

Fowlers.

This Act ſhall not reſtrain Fowlers, which unwillingly take *Feſant* or *Partriges*, and forthwith let them go at large.

By the *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. 27. Every perſon convicted by his own confeſſion, or by two Witneſſes upon Oath, before two or more Juſtices of Peace, to have killed or taken any *Feſant*, *Partridge*, *Pigeon*, *Duck*, *Heron*,

Feſants.

Heron, *Hare* or other Game, or to have taken or deſtroyed the Eggs of any *Feſant*, *Partridge* or *Swan*, ſhall by the ſaid Juſtices be committed to Priſon without Bail, unleſs he immediately pay to the uſe of the Poor where the offence was committed or he apprehended 20 *s.* for every *Fowl*, *Hare* or Egg ſo killed, taken or deſtroyed; and after one Months commitment, ſhall before two or more Juſtices of Peace be bound with two ſufficient Sureties in 20 *l.* apiece, with Condition never to offend in the like kind again. *Feſants Game Eggs, &c.*

Every perſon convicted as abouesaid to keep a *Greyhound*, *Dog* or *Net*, to kill or take *Deer*, *Hare*, *Feſant* or *Partridge*, (unleſs he have Inheritance of 10 *l. per annum*, a Leaſe for Life of 30 *l. per annum*, or to be worth 200 *l.* in Goods: Or otherwiſe, be the Son of a Baron or Knight, or Heir apparent of an Eſquire) ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment as aforeſaid, unleſs he pay 40 *s.* to the uſe aboveſaid. *Dogs*, Nets and Engins to kill Game.

None ſhall ſell or buy to ſell again, any *Deer*, *Hare*, *Feſant* or *Partridge*, (except *Feſant* or *Patridge* by them reared up, or brought from beyond Sea) in pain to forfeit for every *Deer* 40 *s.* *Hare* 10 *s.* *Feſant* 20 *s.* and *Patridge* 10 *s.* to be divided betwixt the Proſecutor and the Poor of the Pariſh, where the offence is committed. *Deer, Hare, Feſant, &c.*

Justices of Assize, Justices of Peace in Sessions, and two or more Justices of Peace out of Sessions, have power to hear and determin these Offences.

None shall by any former Law suffer Punishment for the same Offences, for which he shall be punished by this Law.

This Act shall not restrain one licensed in open Sessions, to kill Hawks meat, but then he shall there become bound by Recognizance in 20 *l.* not to kill any of the Games prohibited by this Law, nor to Shoot within 600 paces of an *Hearnry*, within 100 paces of a *Pigon-house*, or in a *Park*, *Foreſt* or *Chaſe*, whereof his Master is not Owner or Keeper; and the Clerk of the Peace his Fee for such License is 12 *d.*

Stat. 7 *Jac.* I. 11. Every person convicted by his own Confession, or by two Witnesses upon Oath, before two or more Justices of Peace to have hawked at, or destroyed any *Fesant* or *Patridge* betwixt the first of *July*, and the last of *August*, shall suffer one Months Imprisonment without Bail, unless he forthwith pay to the use of the Poor, where the Offence was committed or he apprehended 40 *s.* for every time of Hawking, and 20 *s.* for every *Fesant* or *Partridge* so destroyed or taken. He that shall be punished by this Law, shall not be punished again by any other Law for the same Offence.

This

This Offence shall be prosecuted within six Months after it shall be committed.

It shall be lawful for the Lord of a Manor, or any having free *Warren*, Inheritance of 40 *l.* *per annum*, Freehold of 80 *l.* *per annum*, or Goods worth 400 *l.* or their Servants (licensed by them) to take *Fesants* or *Partridges* within their own Grounds or Precinct, so they do it in the day time, and only betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Christmas*.

If any of a mean condition shall be convicted by his own Confession, or by one Witness upon Oath, before two or more Justices of Peace, to have killed or taken any *Partridge* or *Fesant* with Dogs, Nets or Engins, he shall by the said Justices be committed to Prison without Bail, unless he forthwith pay to the use of the Poor where the Offence was committed 20 *s.* for every *Fesant* or *Partridge* so killed or taken, and also become bound before two or more Justices of Peace, in a Recognizance of 20 *l.* never to offend in the like kind again.

Every Constable or Headborough (upon a Warrant under the hand of two or more Justices of Peace) hath power to search the Houses of persons suspected to have setting Dogs or Nets, for the taking of *Fesants* or *Partridges*, and the Dogs and Nets there found, to kill or cut in pieces at pleasure, as things forfeited unto the said Officers.

Hunters, &c.

By the *Stat.* 13 *R.* 2. 13. No Lay-man who hath not Land of 40 *s. per annum*, nor Clark, who hath not 10 *l.* Revenue *per annum*, shall have or keep any *Grey-hounds*, *Hound*, *Dog*, *Ferret*, *Net* or *Engin*, to destroy *Deer*, *Hare*, *Conies*, or any other Gentlemans Game, in pain of one whole years Imprisonment; which Justices of Peace shall have power to inflict.

Deer, Hares &c.

By *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. 11. None shall keep any *Deer-hays* or *Buck stalls*, save in his own *Forest* or *Park*, in pain to forfeit for every Month they are so kept 40 *s.* neither shall any stalk with any Bush, or Beast to any *Deer*, except in his own *Forest* or *Park* in pain of 10 *l.*

Any two Justices of Peace in Sessions, may examin the Offenders aforesaid, and commit them to Prison, till they have satisfied the said Forfeitures, whereof the said Justices are to have the tenth part.

Hare traced.

By *Stat.* 14, 15 *H.* 8. 10. None shall trace, destroy or kill any *Hare* in the Snow; and Justices of Peace in Sessions, and Stewards in Leets, have power to enquire of such Offenders, and shall Assess upon every such Offender 6 *s.* 8 *d.* which penalty assessed in Sessions shall go to the King, but in a Leet to the Lord thereof.

By

By *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 1.13. None shall without (the Owners Licence) kill or chace any *Deer* or *Conies*, in any Park or inclosed Grounds, in pain to forfeit three Months Imprisonment, to pay treble Damages to the party grieved, to be assessed by the Justices before whom he shall be convict, after the said three Months expired, and to be bound with two good Sureties to the Good-behavior for seven years, or to remain still in Prison, till he find such Sureties. But here the party grieved (being satisfied) hath liberty to release the Behaviour. *Deer* and *Conies.*

Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Assize and Peace in Sessions, have power to hear and determin these Offences, and Justices of Peace in Sessions (upon confession and satisfaction to the party grieved,) have power to release the Behaviour.

If any person not having 40 *l. per annum* in Land, or 200 *l.* in Goods, or some inclosed Grounds used for *Deer* or *Conies*, worth 40 *s. per annum* at least, shall use any Gun, Bow or Cross-bow, to kill any *Deer* or *Conies*, or shall keep any Buck-stall, Ferret, Dog, Net, or other Engin, it shall be lawful for any person (having Lands worth 100 *l. per annum*) to take such Gun, &c. from any such person and to convert the same to his own use. *Guns* and *Crossbows*, &c.

This Act ſhall not extend to any Park, or incloſed Ground hereafter to be made or uſed for *Deer* or *Conies* without the Kings Licenſe.

By *Stat.* 7 *Jac.* 1. 13. It ſhall be in the election of the party grieved, whether he will take for ſatisfaction 10 *l.* in Mony, or treble damages as by the Statute of 3 *Jac.* 13. is limited.

Deer. By *Stat.* 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 10. They that Courſe, Kill, Hunt or take away Red or Fallow *Deer*, in any Ground where *Deer* are kept, without conſent of the Owner or perſon chiefly entruſted therewith, or are aiding therein, on conviction by confeſſion, or Oath of one Witneſs, before one Juſtice of Peace, being proſecuted within ſix Months after the Offence done; ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* to be levied by diſtreſs, by Warrant under the ſaid Juſtices hand, one Moiety whereof to the Informer, the other to the Owner of the *Deer*, and for want of ſuch Diſtreſs, ſhall be committed to the Houſe of Correction ſix Months, or the Common Gaol for a year, and not to be diſcharged till Security given for their Good-behaviour, one year after their enlargment.

None puniſhed by virtue of this Act, ſhall incur the penalty of any other Law for the ſame Offence.

By

By *Stat.* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 25. Lords of Manors or other Royalties, not under the degree of an Esquire, may in Writing under their Hands and Seals, Authorize one or more Game-keepers, who may seise all Guns, Bows, Greyhounds, Setting-dogs, Lurchers, or other Dogs to kill *Hares* or *Conies*, *Ferrets*, Tramels, Lowbels, Hays or other Nets, Hare-pipes, Snares or other Engins, for taking *Hares* or *Conies*, *Fesants*, *Partridges* or other Game used within such Manors, by persons prohibited by this Act to use the same; such Game-keepers and others, by Warrant from a Justice of Peace may search the Houses of such persons so prohibited, as shall be suspected to keep such Guns, Bows, &c. and seise them for the use of the Lord of the Manor, or otherwise destroy them.

Guns seised for killing, &c.

Hares.

Conies.

Fesants.

&c.

Persons not having Lands, or some other Estate of Inheritance in their own, or in their Wives Right of 100 *l. per annum*, or for Life, or Lease for Ninety nine years, of 150 *l. per annum*, other than the Son and Heir of an Esquire, or other person of higher degree, and Owners and Keepers of Parks, Forests, Chases or Warrens stocked with *Deer* or *Conies*, in respect of the said Forests, &c. are declared to be persons not allowed to keep Guns, Bows, &c.

Who may keep Guns &c.

Conies. If any Man shall enter wrongfully into ground kept for *Conies* tho' not inclosed, and chase, take or kill any against the Owner's will, and be thereof convicted in manner following, they shall render treble Damages and Costs, and be Imprisoned three Months, and till they find Sureties for their good abearing.

Persons that kill or take away in the night time *Conies*, upon the borders of Warrens, or on other Grounds used for keeping *Conies*, except Owners, &c. shall make such recompence, and within such time as shall be appointed by the Justice of Peace, before whom they shall be convicted, and pay to the Overseers for the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, such Sum as the said Justice shall think fit, not exceeding 10 *l.* in default whereof they shall be committed to the House of Correction, for any time not exceeding a Month; and they that use Snares, Haer-pipes and other Engins, shall be liable to the same penalties.

Deer. By *Stat.* 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 10. it is enacted, That if any persons shall unlawfully course, hunt, take in Toyls, kill, wound or take away any red or fallow Deer in any Forest, Chase, Purlieu, Paddock, Wood, Park or other Ground inclosed, where Deer are or shall be usually kept, without the consent of the Owner or

or person entrusted with the custody thereof, or be aiding therein, and shall be Convicted by Confession or the Oath of one Witness, before a Justice of the Peace of the County where the Offence shall be committed, or the party apprehended, within a Twelvemonth after the Offence done, they shall forfeit for every such Offence 20 *l.* and for every Deer wounded, taken or killed, 30 *l.* to be levied by distress and sale of Goods, by Warrant from the Justice before whom the Conviction shall be made; the one part to the Informer, the other part to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, and the other Third to the Owner of the Deer; and for want of Distress they shall be imprisoned a year, and set in the Pillory an Hour on some Market-day in the Town next adjoyning to the place where the Offence was committed, by the Chief Officer of such Market Town, or his Under Officers.

Constables, Headboroughs and Tythingmen, by a Justices Warrant, may enter and search, as for stolen Goods, the Houses or other places of Suspected persons; and if any Venison, or Skins of *Deer*, or Toyls be found, shall carry such Offender before a Justice of Peace, and if he do not give a good account how he came by them, and in some convenient time produce the party of whom he bought them, or prove such

Sale

Sale upon Oath, he shall be Convicted of such Offence, and be subject to the penalties hereby inflicted for killing a *Deer*.

The Constable, or other Officer or Persons prosecuting, may detain such Offenders in Custody, if they do not presently pay the Moneys due by Conviction till a Return may be made of the Warrant for Distress, such Detainer not exceeding two days.

Owners of any such *Deer*, or any acting under them, may resist such Offenders, and be indemnified, as if such Fact had been committed in an ancient Chase or Park.

No *Certiorari* to be allowed, unless upon Surety, to pay 50 *l.* as by the Statute of 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 23. is before observed.

Also, if any person shall in the Night time pull down or destroy, or cause to be pull'd down or destroyed, the Pails or Walls of any Park, Forest, &c. or other Ground inclosed, where red or fallow *Deer* shall be kept; such persons being Convicted by the Oath of one Witness before a Justice of Peace, shall by such Justices Warrant suffer Imprisonment for three Months.

No Offender punished by virtue of this Act, to incur the penalty of any other Law for the same Offence.

By

By the said *Stat.* 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. c.* 23. for the better preservation of the Game, Constables, &c. may Search as before, by 3 *&* 4 *W. & M. cap.* 10. the Houses of any persons not qualified; and in case any Game shall be found, the Offender shall be carried before a Justice to purge himself, as in the said last Act, and upon Conviction, forfeit for every *Hare*, *Partridge*, *&c.* or other Game, any Sum not under 5 *s.* and not exceeding 20 *s.* one Moiety to the Informer, and the other to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence was committed, to be levied by distress and sale of his Goods, rendring the Overplus; and for want of a Distress, shall be Committed to the House of Correction for any time not exceeding a Month, nor less than Ten days, there to be whipt and kept to labour: And if any person, not qualified by Law, do keep or use any Bows, Greyhounds, Setting-Dogs, Ferrets, Coney-Dogs, Hays, Lurchers, Nets, Tunnels, Low-bells, Hare-pipes, Snares or other Instruments for destruction of Game, and shall be Convicted as aforesaid; and if any person so charged, shall not before the said Justice, give such evidence of his Innocence, as aforesaid, he shall be Convicted thereof in like manner as the person first charged is directed to be, and so from person to person, till the first Offender be discovered.

Lords

Lords of Manors and other Royalties, or any authorized by them, may oppose and resist such Offenders in the Night time within their respective Manors and Royalties, as if such Fact had been committed in any ancient Chase, Park or Warren, inclosed.

Gaugers.

By 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. Gaugers of the *Excise* shall Weekly, after the Brewer hath or ought to have made his Entry, deliver at his House a Copy of such Return as they have made thereof to the Commissioners, on pain to forfeit 40 *s.*

No Brewer shall be prosecuted for any Misentry or short Entry, if within a Week after delivery of such Copy he certifie his Entry according to the said Return, or otherwise discharge himself.

No Brewer, or other, shall bribe any *Gauger* or other Officer, nor they take any Bribe, on pain to forfeit 10 *l.* which Offences shall be proved by two Witnesses, before two Justices of Peace, or Chief Magistrate of the place where committed; the Penalties to be levied by distress and sale of Goods, by Warrant under their Hands and Seals; and for want of such Distress, the Offenders to be Committed three Months.

By

By 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *cap.* 24. True Notes in Writing of the laſt Gauges taken ſhall be left by the *Gaugers*, with all Brewers, &c. containing the quantity and quality of the Liquors gauged, on paln to forfeit 40 *s.* for every neglect.

By 2 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 2. *cap.* 9. If any *Gauger*, or other Officer of the *Exciſe*, ſhall wittingly make a falſe Charge by returning any quantity of Low-Wines, not made from Maulted-Corn, he ſhall loſe his Employment, and pay for every Gallon ſo falſly charged 10 *s.*

By 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 30. Every *Gauger* ſhall within three days after the end of every Week, leave with the Brewer, whoſe Liquors he hath gauged, or ſome of his Servants, a true Copy under his hand of each reſpective Charge by him made upon ſuch Brewer in ſuch Week; or if any *Gauger* ſhall refuſe or neglect ſo to do, or ſhall charge ſuch Brewer more than ſuch Copy contains, ſuch *Gauger* ſhall forfeit for every Offence 10 *l.* to be recovered by any perſon who ſhall Sue for the ſame in any of the King's Courts at *Weſtminſter*, wherein no Eſſoign, &c. or more than one Imparlance to be allowed.

Alſo, No *Gauger*, who ſhall leave ſuch Copy of his Charges above-directed, ſhall from henceforth be liable to the Penalties by the Act of 5 & 6 *W. & M. cap.* 14. impoſed for not leaving ſuch Notes at the time of Gauging.

Alſo

Also, Notes in Writing of every Gauge, containing the Inches and Tenths of the Backs, and want of the Tuns, and quality of the said Liquors shall be left by the *Guagers* with all Common Brewers (if demanded) at the time of taking the Gauges, on pain to forfeit 40 *s.* with costs of Suit.

Gaugers of Fish, &c.

By 11 *H.* 7. 22. The Statute of the 22 *E.* 4. 2. is confirmed, and the *Gauger*, Searcher and Packers appointed, (*viz.*) for Gauging of every Vessel of *Fish* a Farthing, for Searching and Packing (if need be) of a Barrel of *Salmon* 1 *d.* for boning, napping and packing a Barrel of *Herring* 2 *d.* and as much for *Eels*, and so ratable for lesser Measures of *Herring* and *Eels*.

The Gauger, Searcher or Packer, shall take no more, and that only when they execute their Office, in pain to forfeit their Office, and to suffer 40 days Imprisonment without Bail.

Glass-makers, Potters, Pipe-makers, &c.

Glass-Wares.

By *Stat.* 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 18. for laying Duties upon *Glass-wares*, and *Stone* and *Earthen Bottles* for five years, (*viz.*) for Quarts or reputed Quart Bottles *per* Dozen 12 *d.* for Pint Bottles of Glass, Stone or Earth *per* Doz. 6 *d.* for *Bottles* less than Pints,

Pints, and more than Quarts, in proportion to those before; for *Flint-Bottles, Coach-Glass, &c.* 20 *l. per Cent.* for *Window-Glass* 10 *l. per Cent.* for all *Glass* not mentioned 15 *l. per Cent.*

The Duties to be paid by the Maker and Importer respectively.

The Duties are to be paid for the Goods imported before Landing, otherwise forfeited; one Moiety to the King, the other to him that will Seize or Sue for the same, or the value.

Goods made in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, to be valued upon dispute by Affidavit of the Maker, before a Justice of Peace in writing, &c. and the Officer may take them at that value, and 20 *l. per Cent.* more for His Majesties use.

The Makers are to give three days Notice of Kindling their Fires, and to make Entries of the quantities within 24 Hours after Goods made, and must have a Permission for removing their Goods; and the Duties are to be paid within three Months after Drawing or perfect Making: But 10 *l. per Cent.* is allowed for present payment.

The Officer may search *Glass-House, &c.* in the Day-time; and Goods not entred, or concealed, &c. are forfeited, and may be seized by any of the Officers for His Majesties use.

No

No Fee is allowed for Entries; and upon Exportation the Duties are to be re-paid.

Furnaces and Utenſils are charged with the Duties.

Tobacco-Pipes. By 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 31. All Unglazed *Tobacco-Pipes* to be made in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, are to pay 12 *d.* per Groſs; Glazed *Tobacco-Pipes* 1 *s.* 6 *d.* and ſo proportionably.

Earthen-Ware. All Wares made here of *Earth* or *Stone*, (*China* Wares, or ſuch as are ſo called, *Stone Bottles* and *Earthen Bottles* excepted) 10 *l.* for every Hundred of the real value.

For *Tobacco-Pipes* imported 5 *s.* per Groſs, and *Earthen* Wares, (except before excepted) not made here, but Imported; 10 *l.* for every Hundred of the real Value.

Duties for *Pipes* and *Earthen* Wares made here, to be paid by the reſpective Makers.

And for ſuch as ſhall be imported, by the importer above the Duties already payable, to be paid before Entry and Landing, (unleſs by Warrant) upon Forfeiture of them, or value, one Moiety to the King, the other to the Seiſer, or him that ſhall Sue for the ſame or value.

Thoſe made here, if diſpute happen, to be valued by Affidavit of the maker, before Juſtice of Peace, to be delivered to the Officer, who may, if he thinks fit, take them

them at the value, and 20 *per Cent.* more.

The makers are to give notice of their places of Abode and Work-house, upon Forfeiture of 20 *l.* to the King, and him that will Sue.

Also, Notice to be given by the Makers as often as they fill their Kilns, Furnaces, &c. before they draw or break bulk, and to make Entries of the quantities, &c. and not to remove without Warrant; the Duties to be paid down, or secured to be paid within three Months, upon Forfeiture of 20 *l* and the Goods endeavoured to be concealed betwixt the King and the Seisor or Suers, but 10 *per Cent.* to be allowed for ready payment, for the said three Months.

The Officer may Enter and Search Work-houses, &c. in the day time: Such owner as refuses him Entrance forfeits 5 *l.* one Moiety to the King, the other to him that will Sue for it.

None shall burn new and old Pipes in the same Kiln, under penalty of 20 *l.* betwixt the King and Seisor, or he that will Sue for the same.

No Duty for broken Wares;

No Fees allowed for Entries, and upon Exportation the Duties to be repaid or allowed upon Oath, that the Duties for the same were duly paid.

And

And by 8 & 9 *W.* 3. It is Enacted, That any Tobacco-pipipe-maker upon drawing his Tobaccopipes, finding them unfit for Sale, may (on notice to the Officer in that behalf) return the ſame, and then pay the Duty thereon as eſtabliſhed by the former Act.

Goldſmiths, Finers, &c.

None ſhall ſell any work of Silver, unleſs it be as fine as Sterling; except what Soulder is neceſſary to be uſed therein; for which allowance ſhall be made accordingly.

None ſhall put to ſale any Silver Harneſs in *London* before it be touched, and alſo marked with the Goldſmiths mark, firſt made known to the Wardens of that Craft, in pain to forfeit the double thereof.

If the keeper of the Touch, mark ſuch Harneſs with the Leopards-head, which is not as fine as Sterling, he ſhall forfeit the double value thereof to the King, and Damages to the party grieved.

York, *Newcaſtle*, *Lincoln*, *Norwich*, *Salisbury* and *Coventry* ſhall have ſeveral Touches (according to the Ordinances of the chief Officers there) which ſhall be directed by the Orders of *London* upon the like Forfeiture.

No

No Goldsmiths else where, where there is no Touch, shall put to Sale any work of Silver under the fineness of Sterling, and shall set their Mark thereupon before they so put it to Sale, upon like Forfeiture.

All Justices of Peace may hear and determin the Offences committed against this Act; howbeit, if the Mint-master offend he shall be punished according to the form of his Indentures.

By *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. 2. No Finer of Gold and Silver shall allay any fine Silver or Gold, nor sell it (save only to the Officers of the Mint, Changers and Goldsmiths, for the amending of Coin and Plate, for which he shall receive the true value) in pain to forfeit the value of the Gold, or Silver so allaied or sold, to be divided betwixt the King and the Finder: Neither shall any such Finer sell any Silver in Mass, Molten and allayed, in pain to forfeit the same, to be divided betwixt the King and the Finder.

All Fine Silver which is to be parted, shall be made so Fine, that it may bear twelve peny weight of allay in a pound weight, and yet remain as good as Sterling, and every Finer shall put his several mark upon such Fine Silver, in pain to forfeit the value thereof, to be divided betwixt the King and the Finder.

No

No Goldſmith ſhall melt or allay any fine Silver except it be for making Amels, Goldſmiths work, or mending of Plate, to make it as good as Sterling; neither ſhall he ſell any fine or allaied Silver, molten into Maſs to another Goldſmith, or to any other perſon whatſoever. This Ordinance ſhall be obſerved by all Goldſmiths, in pain to forfeit their Silver or the value thereof, to be divided betwixt the King and Finder.

By *Stat.* 18 *Eliz.* 15. No Goldſmith ſhall work, ſell or exchange any Goldſmiths ware of Gold under 22 Carets fine, nor ſhall put more Soulder, amel or other ſtuffings in his work than is neceſſary for the finiſhing thereof; neither ſhall he take above 12 *d.* for the Ounce of Gold (beſides the faſhion) more than the buyer may be allowed for it at the Queens Exchange or Mint, in pain to forfeit the value of the thing ſold or exchanged.

No Goldſmith ſhall make, ſell or exchange any Goldſmiths ware of Silver, leſs in fineneſs than 11 ounces, and two peny weight, or take above 12 *d.* for every pound weight of ſuch ware, (beſides the faſhion) more than the buyer may be allowed for it at the Queens-exchange or Mint, nor put to ſale any Silver work, before he has ſet his own mark to ſo much thereof, as may conveniently bear the

the same, in pain to forfeit the value of the thing sold or changed.

If any Goldsmiths work be marked, and allowed by the Wardens or Masters of that Mystery, and be afterwards found faulty, the Wardens and Coporation of the said Mystery shall forfeit the value of the thing so sold or exchanged, the said Forfeitures are to be divided betwixt the Queen and the party grieved.

But note, That the Act made in the *5th* year of King *Henry* the fourth, (which made it Felony to multiply Gold and Silver, or use the Craft of Multiplication) is repeal'd: Provided, that all Gold and Silver that shall be extracted by the Art of melting and refining metals, and otherwise improving them and their Oars, shall be imployed for the increase of Moneys and no otherwise; and that the place appointed for the dispoſal thereof, shall be the *Mint* in the *Tower* of *London*, where they shall receive the value of their Gold and Silver so extracted. Stat. 1. *W. & M.* Sess. 1. cap. 30.

And no Mine of Copper, Tin, Iron or Lead, shall hereafter be adjudged to be a Royal Mine; tho' Gold or Silver may be extracted out of the same. And the *Stat.* of *5 W. & M. cap.* 6. Provides, That the Subjects shall enjoy their Mines, unless the King be pleased to buy their Oar at the prices there set down.

By 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 31. None ſhall melt the Silver Money of this Realm, on pain to forfeit it and double the value, one half to the King, the other to the Informer; The offenders, if Freemen or Priviledged perſons of Cities or Corporations, ſhall be diſfranchiſed and made incapable, of exerciſing any Trade, by vertue of the Priviledge of the ſaid City or Corporation; if not, they ſhall be Impriſoned ſix Months.

By Act 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 18. He that caſts Ingots or Barrs of Silver, in imitation of Spaniſh Barrs or Ingots, forfeits the ſame Silver and 500 *l.* one Moiety to the King, the other to the Informer.

Alſo, No perſon ſhall Tranſport Silver, except it be ſtamped at *Goldſmiths Hall*, upon Oath, that no part was the current Coin of this Kingdom nor Clippings thereof, nor Plate wrought within this Kingdom, and a Certificate thereof from one of the Wardens of the Hall: For want of an Oath and proof, the Wardens may Seize the Silver: And for want of Stamp, Mark and Certificate, the Cuſtom-Houſe Officer may Seize it.

And by the *Stat.* of 8 & 9 *Will. tertij Regis*, for incouraging the bringing in wrought Plate to be Coined, and for preventing the Silver Coin from being converted into Veſſels or Plate, It is Enacted, That no Goldſmith, Silverſmith or other perſon

perſon whatſoever ſhall work or make, or cauſe to be wrought or made any Silver Veſſel, Plate or Manufacture of Silver, leſs in fineneſs than that of 11 ounces, and 10 penny weight of fine Silver in every pound Troy, nor put to ſale, exchange or ſell any Silver Veſſels, Plate or Manufacture of Silver made after the 25*th* day of *March* 1697, (unleſs it be Silver-wyre or ſuch things, as in reſpect of their ſmalneſs, are not capable of receiving a mark,) until ſuch time as ſuch Veſſel, Plate or Manufactured Silver ſhall be marked with the workers mark, to be expreſſed by the two firſt Letters of his Sirname, the mark of the Goldſmiths, which in ſtead of the Leopards Head and the Lyon, ſhall for this Plate be the Figure of a Lyons Head eraſed, and the Figure of a Woman commonly called *Britannia*; and a diſtinct, variable mark to be uſed by the Warden of the ſaid Myſtery, to denote the year in which ſuch Plate is made, upon pain that all ſuch Silver Veſſels, Plate or other manufactured Silver, which ſhall be made, expoſed to ſale, ſold or exchanged contrary to this Act, or the value thereof ſhall be forfeited, the one half to the King, the other to ſuch perſon as will Seize or Sue for the ſame; To be recovered by Action, Bill, Suit or Information in any Court of Record.

And if any Silverſmith, Goldſmith or other perſon ſhall after the ſaid 25*th* day of *March*, make any Silver Veſſels, Plate or manufactured Silver contrary to this Act, and the ſame ſhall be touched, marked or allowed for good by the Wardens or Maſters of ſaid Myſtery, or thoſe authoriſed, or imployed by them for the eſſaying and marking of Plate, and if in the ſame there ſhall be found any falſehood or deceit, then the Wardens and Corporation for the time being, ſhall forfeit and pay the value of the Plate ſo deceitfully marked; one half to the King, the other to the perſons that ſhall buy the ſame, and be grieved thereby, to be recovered as aforeſaid.

And you may alſo know, That by *Stat.* 8 *H.* 5. 3. none ought to Gild any Sheaths, or any Metal but Silver, and the Ornaments of the Church, nor Silver any Metal but Knights Spurs, and the Apparel pertaining to a Baron, or above that Eſtate, in pain to forfeit ten times the value of the thing ſo Gilt, and to ſuffer a years Impriſonment, a third part of this Forfeiture is to him that ſhall Sue for it, and Juſtices of Peace may determin the Offences againſt this Act.

Hatters.

Hatters.

None of which ſhall make or cauſe to be made any *Felt* or *Hat*, unleſs he hath ſerved 7 years as an Apprentice in *Felt* making; neither ſhall he retain any other than Journymen, who have lawfully ſerved in that Art, and Apprentices lawfully bound to the ſame; nor have above two Apprentices at once, nor thoſe for leſs time than ſeven years, in pain to forfeit 5 *l.* for every Month he offends contrary to this Statute. *Hatters.* 1 *Jac.* 17.

No perſon ſhall be retained in this Art Born out of the Kings Dominions, in pain of 5 *l. per* Month. 1 *Jac.* 17.

This Act ſhall not prohibit Parents lawfully exerciſing the ſaid Art, to imploy their Sons in their own Houſes, So that they be bound Apprentices by Indenture for 7 years, which may not expire, untill they attain the Age of 22 years. 1 *Jac.* 17.

Horners.

By *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 4. 8. No Stranger ſhall buy any Engliſh *Horn* unwrought, gathered or growing in *London*, or within 24 Miles thereof. The Wardens of *Horners* in *London* may ſearch all Ware belonging to their Myſtery in *London*, and

in 24 Miles thereof, and in *Sturbridge* and *Ely Fairs*: But note, This Statute was repealed by 1 *Jac.* 25. But it is again partly revived by 7 *Jac.* 1. 14. Which Enacts, That the Act 4 *Ed.* 4. 8. and every part thereof, (except power of Search in the *Fairs* of *Sturbridge* and *Ely*, and the Limitations of such prices for *Horns*, as they were to be had for, at the making of the said Act) shall be revived, and be of like force, as if it had not been repealed by 1 *Jac.* 25.

7 *Jac.* 1. 14.

Also, That none shall sell English *Horns* unwrought to any Stranger, nor send any such *Horns* beyond Sea, in pain to forfeit the double value thereof, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

Hostlers, Inholders.

The Statute of 32 *H.* 8. 41. together with other Statutes concerning Horse-bread, is repealed.

Stat. 21 *Jac.* 21.

Inholders and all *Hostlers* shall make no Horse-bread, shall sell their Hay, Provender and Victuals at reasonable prices, and shall take nothing for Litter.

This Act shall not restrain those that live in a Thoroughfare, (which is no Market Town, and wherein there is no Baker) to make Horse-bread according to the just Assize.

Justices

Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Juſtices of Peace, Sheriffs in Turns, and Stewards in Leets, have power to hear and determin theſe Offences.

If any *Inholder* or *Hoſtler* which hath power (by this Act) to make Horſe-bread obſerve not the Aſſize; or if he or any other offend this Law in any other kind whatſoever; for the firſt Offence they ſhall be fined, for the ſecond ſuffer a Months Impriſonment without Bail, for the third be ſet upon the Pillory, and for the fourth ſhall be forejudged from ever keeping an *Inn* again.

Note, That by *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 19. No perſon keeping an *Inn*, *Tavern*, *Ale-houſe* or *Victualling-houſe*, ſhall publickly uſe or expoſe to be uſed any manufactured Plate whatſoever, (except Spoons) under the penalty of forfeiting the ſame, or the full value thereof, with full coſts of Suit to him that ſhall Sue for the ſame, in any Court of Record at *Weſtminſter*. Silver plate in Inns, &c.

Leatherſellers, Tanners, &c.

Of *Leatherſellers* ſomething has been ſaid before, (in *Cordwainers*, *Curriers*, *Tanners*, *&c.*) but there is a late Statute made in the 8*th* & 9*th* of this King, which nearly concerns them all, and is to this effect.

That from the 20th of *April* 1697, for three years a Duty or Impoſition impoſed over and above all formerly, ſhall be paid to his Majeſties uſe after the rate of 15 *l. per Cent.* of the real value of all ſort of *Leather* tanned, tawed, dreſſed or made in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, or imported into the ſame, to be anſwered by the Tanners, Makers or Dreſſers, or by the Importers of the ſame.

The Importers muſt pay ready Money before Entry, whether the *Leather* be in Hides or made up into Boots, Shoes or other Commodities, upon Forfeiture of ſuch as ſhall be Landed (without Warrant) or the value, which may be recovered of the Importer or Proprieter; one third to the King, the other to him that will Seize or Sue, by Action of Debt or of the Caſe, by Bill, Suit or Information: The valuation of imported *Leather* to be ſo much as the ſame are really worth, to be ſold for in *London* without any allowance. That all Tanners, Curriers, Shomakers and other Artificers in *Leather*, and others, obſerve the Statute made in the firſt year of King *James* the firſt, and all the Clauſes, Matters and things therein contained, in relation to the Tanning, Dreſſing, Making, Buying, Selling, Trying, Sealing, Regiſtring or other matters concerning *Leather*, other than ſuch as have been altered by any Law, or Statute ſince that time made and now in force. That

That home made *Leather* ſhall be valued at ſo much, as ſuch *Leather* or kinds of *Leather* reſpectively is worth, to be ſold for at the next Market, without reſpect to the Duty granted.

Tanners, Tawers, Curriers, Dreſſers or Makers of *Leather*, are from time to time to give notice of their place and places for Tanning and Tawing, &c. to ſome of the Officers for the next Market, to the place, upon Forfeiture of 50 *l.* one third to his Majeſty, the other to him that ſhall Sue for the ſame as aforeſaid.

That the Tanner, Curriers, Tawers, &c. during the continuance of this Act, ſhall make uſe of no places for drying or making fit for Sale, but ſuch as they ſhall have given notice of, and ſhall permit the Officers to take an Account of ſuch Hides, &c. as ſhall be taken out of the Woozes, &c. in order to be made fit for Sale; and ſhall within three days after taking them out make a true Entry with the proper Officer; for which no Fee or reward ſhall be taken; that his Majeſty may be anſwered the Duties for the ſame when ſuch *Leather* ſhall be ſold at any Fair or Market, as in the Act is directed; And ſhall not remove their *Leather* from their Work-houſes without a Certificate from the Officer, or three days notice to him, that he may take an account as aforeſaid; but ſhall not be obliged to ſend further than the

next Market to give ſuch notice.

If the Owners of the Work-houſes, &c. refuſe the Officers entrance, they ſhall for every refuſal forfeit 5 *l.* one third to his Majeſty, the other to him that will Sue for the ſame, to be recovered as aforeſaid.

If the Tanner, &c. uſe any private Work-houſe, &c. or does not make due Entries and Account, or make any Fraudulent concealment, to the intent to deceive his Majeſty of his Duties, he ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* one third to the King, the other to him or them that will Sue for the ſame, to be recovered as aforeſaid; and ſuch *Leather* concealed, &c. ſhall be forfeited and may be ſeized by the Officer to his Majeſties uſe.

That no Tanner, &c. ſhall not depart with any of his *Leather*, for which the duty ought to be paid, other than in ſome open Fair or Market, and that the ſame with the price contracted for, ſhall be regiſtred with the Officer appointed to collect the Duties, and the Duties to be thereupon paid to the Collector in ready Money, and the Tanner to have a Copy of the Entry, and an Acquittance for the Moneys received, to diſcharge his account.

The

The Officer may, in case of Dispute, take the *Leather* at the value entred, paying the Owner ready Money, and 2 *s.* further allowance for every 20 *s.* and so proportionably.

The Buyer of *Leather* in a Fair or Market, shall not carry it away before the Duties be satisfied to the Collector.

He that offends in the Premisses forfeits 40 *s.* one Third to the King, and the other to him that will inform or sue for the same, to be recovered, as aforesaid: And the *Leather* shall be forfeited, and may be seized by the Officers for His Majesties use.

Two Justices of Peace of the County, &c. upon Information by the Officer, or Complaint by the Owner before them, concerning the seizing of *Leather*, for any Offence, may determine the Matter, and examine Witnesses upon Oath; and the party unsatisfied, may appeal to the next General Quarter-Sessions finally to determine the same.

Every Tanner, &c. (if demanded) shall once in every three Months account with the proper Officer, and discharge the Account at the same time, under penalty of 20 *s.* one Third to the King, the other to him that will Sue for the same; and the Officer upon taking Accounts, is to inform himself of Frauds, &c. that the Offender may be proceeded against.

Raw-Hides imported, ſaid to be *Negro* dreſs, ſhall pay Duty when they ſhall be made into *Leather*.

Coller-makers, *Glovers*, *Bridle-Cutters*, and others, who taw or make *Leather* in Oyl, Alom or Salt, and who cut and make the *Leather* they ſo make into Wares, ſhall be accounted Tawers or Makers of *Leather* within this Act; and ſuch of them as make their *Leather* into Wares, without ſelling the ſame in Skins, ſhall not be obliged to carry the *Leather* they ſo make into Wares, to any Fair or Market, or to Sell or Regiſter the ſame there; but ſhall (ſo ſoon as ſuch *Leather* is made) enter the the ſame with the Officer of the Place or Diviſion, &c. before the ſame ſhall be made into Wares; and declare unto him upon Oath, the true value of the *Leather* to be made into Wares, and ſhall thereupon pay unto him the Duties, and take his Acquittance; and if he Cut the *Leather* before Entry and Duty paid, or ſell it before it is made into Wares, he ſhall forfeit for every Offence 5 *l.* to be recovered and diſtributed as aforeſaid.

Such Perſons as on the 20*th* of *April*, 1679. had Stock of *Leather*, not made into Wares, were to pay 12 *l.* 10 *s.* *per Cent.* to be paid within three Months; and to deliver a particular of their Stock to the proper Officer, and ſuffer the Officers to ſearch and view their Stock, upon Forfeiture

ture of 20 *l.* one Third to the King, the other to him that will Sue for the ſame.

If the Duties be not paid, or ſecured, within three Months, then to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale, and Charges, rendring Overplus; if paid within three Months, then an allowance of 10 *l. per Cent. per Annum.*

In caſe of Controverſie, the Goods to be valued by Oath of the Owners, and the Officer may take them at the value, paying the Owner ready Money.

Such as ſhould neglect to give a Particular, or leaving any thing out, or conceal any Stock, ſhould forfeit 20 *l.* as aforeſaid, and the Stock not valued or concealed, to be forfeited and ſeiſed to his Majeſties uſe.

A Draw-back of two Thirds of the Duties by ſuch as export *Leather* in Hides, Backs or Buts, &c. and of 5 *l. per Cent.* for Boots, Shoes and other made Wares exported, according to their value, by the Oath of the Exporter; but if any of theſe be Re-landed again within *England*, *Wales*, and *Berwick*, the ſame, and the treble value thereof to be forfeited; one Moiety to the King, the other to him that will ſeize, inform or ſue for the ſame, to be recovered as above.

Maſons

Maſons.

Maſons. By *Stat.* 3 H. 6. 1. It ſhall be Felony to plot Confederacies amongſt *Maſons*, and ſuch as aſſemble upon ſuch Confederacies, ſhall ſuffer Impriſonment and make Fine and Ranſom at the King's Will.

Maultſters, Brewers, Diſtillers, Inn-keepers, Victualers.

2 E. 6. 10. Firſt, It is to be obſerved, That ſpecial Care ought to be taken in the Making of *Mault*, and due time obſerved, eſpecially in *June*, *July* and *Auguſt*: For no *Maulſter* ought to employ leſs time than three Weeks in making and drying, except in thoſe Months, and then 17 Days will ſerve; and this is under the penalty of 2 *l.* for every Quarter of *Mault* otherwiſe ordered and put to Sale.

2 E. 6. 10. Such as mingle good *Mault* with bad, to ſell, ſhall forfeit to the King and Informer, for every Quarter ſo put to ſale, two Shillings.

2 E. 6. 10. Alſo, whoſoever ſhall put to Sale any *Mault*, not being well trodden, firſt rubbed and fann'd, ſhall forfeit for every Quarter 20 *d.*

But

But these Offences must be Sued or Presented within One year after the Offence. Neither shall he be punished, who only maketh *Mault* for his own provision. 2 E.6.10.

Again, The Justices of Peace in Sessions have power, at their discretions, to restrain their superfluous number of *Maultsters*, and also of the Buyers of *Barley*, to be converted into *Mault*. 39 Eliz.16.

And whosoever shall be lawfully discharged and suppressed touching his Making of *Mault*, and will not accordingly forbear, shall be three days imprisoned; and before his enlargment become bound in 40 *l.* to obey such suppressing. 39 Eliz.16.

By an Act made *Anno* 8 & 9 *Willielmi tertij Regis*, There shall be paid to the King, his Heirs and Successors, for every Bushel of *Mault*, which after the 20*th* of *April*, 1697. and before the 20*th* of *July*, 1699. shall be made of *Barley*, or any other Corn or Grain, within *England*, *Wales* and *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, by any person, (whether the same be, or be not for Sale) 6 *d.* and so proportionably for a greater or lesser quantity, to be paid by the Maker thereof respectively. *Mault.*

For every Barrel of *Mum*, which shall be made or sold within the said time, within the said places, 10 *s.* (over and above, &c.) to be paid by the Maker or Seller thereof respectively. *Mum.*

For

For every Barrel of mixt Liquors, called *Sweets*, made from Foreign or *English* Materials, whether the ſame are to be drunk in kind, or mixt with any other Liquors, 10 *s.* (over and above, &c) to be paid by the Maker.

Cyder and *Perry*. For all *Cyder* and *Perry*, 4 *s. per* Hogſhead over and above, &c. to be paid by the firſt Buyer or Retailer. And every perſon who ſhall buy any *Cyder* or *Perry*, or any Fruit to make into *Cyder* or *Perry*; and ſhall ſell any of the *Cyder* or *Perry* ſo bought or made by the Hogſhead, or any greater or leſſer Meaſure, ſhall be deemed a Retailer of *Cyder* or *Perry*, and ſhall be chargable with the Duties for ſuch *Cyder*, and *Perry* ſo ſold, or bought for ſale.

Gaugers. That Gaugers may enter the Houſes or Mault-Houſes, &c. of any perſon whatſoever, who ſhall make any *Mault* either for ſale, or not for ſale, to gauge all Ciſterns, &c. and to take an account of the Grain found Steeping, or to have been ſteeped in them, for the making of *Mault*, and make a Return thereof to the Commiſſioners, and leave a true Copy with the Maker, which ſhall be a Charge upon him; and if any ſuch Maker ſhall hinder the Gauger or Officer ſo to do, he ſhall forfeit for every Offence 5 *l.*

That

That during the continuance of this Act, every Perſon making *Mault* for ſale, or not for ſale, ſhall every Month make a true Entry at the Office of *Exciſe* (within the limits of which they ſhall then reſpectively inhabit) of all the *Mault* by him made in ſuch Month reſpectively, in pain to forfeit for every ſuch Neglect the Sum of Ten pounds. *Mault.*

That every ſuch Maker of *Mault*, ſhall within three Months after he ſhall make, or ought to have made ſuch Entry, clear off all the ſaid Duties reſpectively due; and if he ſhall neglect, he ſhall forfeit for every Offence double the Sum of the Duty neglected. And that after ſuch default made, he ſhall not ſell, deliver, or carry out any *Mault* until he hath cleared off his Duty, on forfeiture of double the value of ſuch *Mault* ſo delivered or carried out.

The Buſhel meant by this Act, is to be according to the Standard of the *Wincheſter* Buſhel; that is to ſay, Every round Buſhel, with a plain and even Bottom, being made 18 Inches and a half wide throughout, and 8 Inches deep, ſhall be eſteemed a Legal *Wincheſter* Buſhel. *Buſhel.*

That during the continuance of this Act, no ſuch Maker of *Mault* ſhall erect, ſet up, alter or enlarge, or make uſe of any Ciſtern, Uting-Fat, Utenſil or other Veſſel, for the making of *Mault*, without firſt giving Notice to the next Office of *Exciſe*, *Veſſels.*

or

or ſhall keep or make uſe of any private Ciſtern, &c. other than ſuch as are openly known and made uſe of in his Common Mault-houſe, on forfeiture of 50 *l.* for every ſuch Ciſtern, &c.

Sweets. That during the Continuance of this Act, No maker of *Sweets* ſhall erect any Veſſel for the making thereof, without firſt giving Notice to the next Office of *Exciſe*, upon pain to forfeit for every ſuch Veſſel 50 *l.*

That the Fines, Penalties and Forfeitures by this Act ſhall be recovered, as any Forfeiture by any Law of *Exciſe*, or by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of His Majeſties Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*; one Moiety to the King, the other to him that ſhall diſcover, inform, or Sue for the ſame.

That the Commiſſioners, or their Superviſor, may compound with ſuch as make *Mault*, but not for ſale, at the rate of 5 *s.* *per* Head *per Annum*, for every Head in the Family taking Security for the Quarterly payment thereof; and that thereupon they ſhall not be liable to the Gaugers Search.

But if any ſuch perſon, after ſuch Compoſition, ſhall ſell, exchange, barter or deliver out any *Mault* to any other perſon or perſons, or ſhall ſell any Beer, Ale or other Liquors made of *Mault*, he ſhall forfeit 50 *l.* to be recovered as aforeſaid, and

ſhall

shall loſe the benefit of his Compoſition, and be liable to the Duty of 6 *d.* a Buſhel upon *Mault*, and to the Survey and Search of the Officers.

And becauſe the Gauger is to Retorn the Buſhels when wetting or ſteeping, &c. therefore an allowance is to the Maker, of four Buſhels in every twenty Buſhels ſo charged, and ſo proportionably. Allowance.

Alſo Licence for ſuch as ſhall have actually paid His Majeſties Duties, or ſecured the ſame to be paid; and ſuch as buy of them, to export ſuch *Mault* for any Foreign parts (*Scotland* excepted) giving Security before Shipping, not to Re-land it in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick* upon *Tweed*, upon Certificate from the Collector, upon Oath to him made of ſuch Payment or Security given; and upon Oath before the Collector of the Port, that the *Mault* is the ſame, he ſhall give a *Debenture* to the Collector in the County, to pay the 6 *d.* *per* Buſhel to the Exporter or his Agent; but if afterwards the *Mault* be Re-landed, as aforeſaid, (over and above the penalty of the Bond, which ſhall be levied and recovered to His Majeſties uſe) all the *Mault* ſo Landed again, or the value thereof, ſhall be forfeited; one Moiety to the King, the other to the perſon that will ſeize, inform, or ſue for the ſame, to be recovered as any other Penalties in this Act are recoverable.

If

If any *Mault* was contracted for, but not delivered to the Buyer before the 20th of *April*, 1697. the Buyer is obliged to pay the Seller 6 *d. per* Bushel upon delivery, otherwise the Bargain is made void.

Rent. Where *Mault* is reserved for Rent, or Money, according to the price of *Mault*, the Tenant may deduct the Account of 2 *s. per* Quarter, and so proportionably.

No *Mault*, during the continuance of this Act, to be imported into *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, from any Foreign parts, upon Forfeiture thereof, or the full value; one Moiety to the King, the other to such as shall seize, inform or sue for the same, by Action of Debt, &c.

Merchants and Mariners.

By *Stat.* 38 *E.* 3. 8. No Owner of a Ship shall forfeit the same for any small thing put thereinto (without his knowledge) not Customed for.

By *Stat.* 3 *R.* 2. 3. None of the Kings Subjects shall export or import any Merchandize, but only in Ships of the Kings Allegiance, in pain to forfeit all Merchandize otherwise conveyed, or the value thereof, whereof the Finder shall have the Third part of the Kings gift.

By

By *Stat.* 6 *R.* 2. *c.* 8. The Statute of 5 *R.* 2. 3. shall only have place, where able and sufficient Ships of the Kings Allegiance may be found; otherwise the Merchant may hire other Ships, the said Statute notwithstanding.

By *Stat.* 14 *R.* 2. 6. *English* Merchants shall fraight (within the Realm) in *English* Ships, and not in Ships of Strangers, so as the Owners of such Ships take reasonable for their Fraights.

By *Stat.* 4 *H.* 4. 20. All Merchandize imported and exported, shall be charged and discharged in great Sea-Ports, and not in Creeks and small Arrivals, in pain to forfeit to the King all Merchandize otherwise charged or discharged, except any Vessel shall be driven into such a small Creek by Tempest.

By *Stat.* 15 *H.* 6. 8. None shall ship any Wool, Wool-fels, or other Merchandize pertaining to the Staple, but only at the Keys and Ports assigned by Statute, where the Kings Weights and Wools are set. *Vide postea* tit. *Woolmongers.* *Wool.*

Every Master of a Vessel wherein such Merchandize is shipped, shall give good Security to the Customer there to transport the same to the Staple at *Calais*, and to bring a Certificate thereof from thence; saving to all Merchants of *Jeane*, *Venice*, *Tuscany*, *Lombardy*, *Florence* and *Catalonia*, and to the Burgesses of *Berwick*,

wick, their Liberty formerly granted by Statute.

By *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. 10. No *Gascoign* or *Guien* Wine, or *Tholouse* Woad, shall be imported into this Realm, but in *English* Vessels, in pain to forfeit the same. But see after.

Also, none shall Fraight in any Strangers Ships any Merchandize to be imported or exported into or out of this Realm, if he may have sufficient Fraight in the same Port in a Denizens Ship, in pain to forfeit all Merchandize otherwise shipped, to be divided betwixt the King and the Seizor.

This Act shall not extend to any Ships (having Merchandize) forced by Tempest into any Port within this Realm; so as the Owner thereof make no Sale of such Merchandize within this Realm, save only for necessary Victual or Repairing of the Ship and Tackle.

By *Stat.* 32 *H.*8.14. *Gascoign*, or *Guien* Wines or *Tholouse* Woad, may be imported into this Realm in any other Ships as well as *English*, notwithstanding the Statute of 4 *H.*7.10.

But by *Stat.*1 *El.*13. The Statuts of the 5 *R.*2.3. and 4 *H.*7.10. are made void.

And if any Owner of Merchandize shall (in time of Peace) embark or unload any part thereof, (*Mastraff*, *Pitch*, *Tar* and *Corn* only excepted) out of or into any other

other than an *English* Bottom, he shall pay Custom to the Queen for the same, as an Alien.

No *English-man* shall cross the Sea with any *Hoys* or *Plats*, in pain to forfeit the same, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor. But see after.

Provided that Merchants at their several shippings of Cloth or Wool out of the *Thames* (to be twice in the year at the most) may embark Merchandize in a Strangers Ship, so long as there are not *English* Ships enough, and convenient to convey such Merchandize into *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand* or *Brabant*, without paying any greater Customs than *English-men* use to do: Also *Bristol-men* shall do the like, by reason of great Losses lately suffered by them. *Wool.*

By *Stat.* 5 *El.* 5. Any Subject may export out of this Realm *Sea-fish*, *&c.* without paying Customs for the same: But this part was expired by the Queens death.

None shall set Price, make restraint, or demand Toll of any *Sea-fish* imported into this Realm by any of the Queens Subjects, in pain to forfeit the value of such *Fish* so set price of, restrained or tolled. *Sea fish.*

This Act shall not restrain the Inhabitants of *Hull*, or take Toll and Custom (according as it is limited by the Statute of 33 *H.* 8. 33.) howbeit they shall not take liberty thereby to transport *Herring* or *Salt-fish*.

No

No Purveyor ſhall take any *Sea-fiſh* of any, that ſhall take the ſame in any Subjects Ship, in pain to forfeit double value thereof; Howbeit *Compoſition-fiſh* (of People Travelling into *Ireland*) due to the Queen and other Perſons, ſhall be paid as formerly.

Herring. No *Herring* ſhall be bought of a Stranger, or out of his Bottom, being not ſufficiently ſalted, pickled and casked, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof, except ſuch Veſſel be driven in by Shipwreck.

No Fiſh, Victual, Wares or thing ſhall be Tranſported in a Strangers Bottom, from one Port to another within this Realm, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof.

Hoys and *Plats* may croſs the Seas as far as *Cane* in *Normandy*, or Eaſtward as far as *Norway*, notwithſtanding the Statute of 1 *Eliz.* 13. But this is Repealed by 13 *Eliz.* & 15. and the 1 *Eliz.* & 13. is Revived.

Cod and *Ling.* All *Cod* and *Ling* ſhall be brought into this Realm looſe, and not in Barrel, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof.

Wine. No Wine of the growth of *France*, or any Woad of *Tholouſe*, ſhall be imported into this Realm in any other Veſſel than *Engliſh*, in pain to forfeit the ſame, according to the Statute of 4 *H.* 7. 10. only in *Wales*,

Wales, *Rochel*-Wines may be otherwise imported.

Owners of Ships, and all othe using the Trade of the *Sea-fishing*, or otherwise, and every Gunner or Shipwright, may take *Apprentices* to be bound for Ten years, or under, to be Enrolled in the same Corporation, if the Master dwell in one; but if not, in the next. *Apprentices.*

So much of the Statute of the *5 & 6 Ed. 6. 14.* (which see in *Fore-Stallers*) and of all other Statutes as concerns the buying of *Sea-fish* unsalted, or *Mud-fish*, or *Wine* or *Salt*, to be brought in an *English* Vessel to any port within this Realm, shall be void.

By *Stat. 13 El. 11.* So much of the Statute of *5 El. 5.* as concerns the transporting of *Herring* and *Sea-fish*, by the Subjects born, and not for paying of Custom for the same shall be revived, so as it be in Vessels with Cross-Sails.

No Vessel called a *Catch-Monger* or *Picard*, shall upon the Coasts of *Norfolk* and *Suffolk*, between the *14th* of *September* and the *14th* of *November*, from Sun-setting to Sun-rising, Anchor upon the Main Sea, or in the Trade of Fishing, in pain to forfeit their Vessel, or the value thereof, to be divided betwixt the Queen and the Corporation of Great *Yarmouth*, to be employed towards the Damages of the party grieved, and the Repairing of the *Fish.*

Haven there, and to be recovered by Seizure, or otherwiſe by Bill, Action, &c.

No Foreign Fiſh ſhall be dried in *England* to be ſold, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof to the Seizor and Proſecutor.

None ſhall offer to ſell any unwholſom Fiſh, (being warned thereof by the Officer) in pain to forfeit the ſame; and being an Alien, he ſhall forthwith export it upon the like pain.

Fiſhmongers By *Stat.* 43 *El.* 9. No Ordinance made by the *Fiſhmongers* in *London*, or any other Corporation, reſtraining any Coaſt-man, Fiſher-man, or other from taking, bringing in putting to ſale, or buying of *Salt-fiſh* or *Herrings* (being wholſom) ſhall be put in Execution, in pain of 100 *l.*

Goods from Aſia, &c. By *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. No Goods ſhall be imported into, or exported out of any Territories belonging, or which may belong to the King in *Aſia*, *Africa* or *America*, in other Veſſels than ſuch as belong only to the People of *England* or *Ireland*, *Wales* or Town of *Berwick*, or of any the ſaid Territories, and whereof the Maſter and three Fourths of the Mariners are *Engliſh*, on pain to loſe ſuch Goods and Veſſel, with all its Furniture; one Third whereof to the King, the other Third to the Governour of ſuch Territory where ſuch default ſhall be, if ſeized there, otherwiſe that Third alſo to the

the King, the other Third to him that will ſeize or ſue for the ſame.

Commanders at Sea, having Commiſſions from the King, are to bring in as Prize, Veſſels offending contrary hereunto; and in caſe of Condemnation, one Moiety ſhall be to the uſe of ſuch Commanders and their Companies, to be divided according to the Rules of the Sea in caſe of Prize, the other Moiety to the King. But ſee after.

No Alien ſhall be a Merchant or Factor in any the ſaid Places, on pain to loſe all his Goods, or which are in his poſſeſſion; one Third to the King, another Third to the Governour of the Plantation, and the other Third to any that will Sue in any of the Kings Courts there: All that ſhall be made Governours of ſuch Plantations, ſhall, before their Entrance into their Government, ſhall take an Oath to do their utmoſt, that the Clauſes afore-mentioned be duly obſerved: And upon Complaint to the King, or ſuch as he ſhall thereto appoint, that ſuch Governours have been wittingly negligent therein, the Governours ſo offending ſhall be removed. *Alien.*

No Goods of the Growth and Manufacture of *Africa*, *Aſia* and *America*, ſhall be imported into *England*, *Ireland* or *Wales*, Iſles of *Guernſey* or *Jerſey*, or Town of *Berwick*, in other Veſſels than (as above) with Maſters and Mariners (as above) on

pain to forfeit all ſuch Veſſels and Goods; one Moiety whereof to the King, the other to him that will ſeize or ſue for the ſame.

No Goods of Foreign growth or Manufacture, brought into *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, or Town of *Berwick*, in *Engliſh* or other Shipping, belonging to ſome of the aforeſaid Places, and Navigated, as aforeſaid, ſhall be brought from other Places than thoſe of the ſaid Growth or Manufacture, or from thoſe Ports where they can only or uſually have been ſhipp'd for Tranſportation, on pain to forfeit ſuch Goods and the Veſſel; one Moiety whereof to the King, the other Moiety to him that will ſeize or ſue for the ſame.

None ſhall Load in any Bottom, whereof Strangers are Owners, Part-Owners or Maſters, and whereof three Fourths of the Mariners at leaſt are not *Engliſh*, any Goods whatſoever, from one Port or Creek of *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, *Guernſey*, *Jerſey*, or Town of *Berwick*, to another Port or Creek of the ſame, on pain to forfeit ſuch Goods and Veſſel; one Moiety to the King, the other to him that will ſeize or ſue for the ſame.

No Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of any Countries belonging to the Duke of *Moſcovy*; No Maſt-Timber or Boards; no Foreign Salt, Pich, Tar, Rozin, Hemp, Flax, Raiſons, Figs, Pruins, Olive Oils; no

no Corn, Grain, Sugar, Pot-Aſhes, Wines, Vinegar, *Aquavitæ* or Brandy-Wine, ſhall be imported into *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, in any Veſſel not belonging to the People of ſome of them, and Navigated as aforeſaid: No Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of the *Turkiſh* Empire, ſhall be imported into the places aforeſaid, in any Veſſel not of *Engliſh* built and Navigated, as aforeſaid, except Veſſels of the built of that place of which the Goods are, or of ſuch Port where they can only be, or uſually are ſhipped, and whereof the Maſter and three Fourths of the Mariners are of the ſaid Country, on pain to forfeit Ship and Goods, to be diſpoſed as aforeſaid.

No Sugars, Tobacco, Cotton, Wool, Indicoes, Ginger, Fuſtick, or other Dying Wood of the growth of any *Engliſh* Plantations in *America*, *Aſia* or *Africa*, ſhall be Tranſported to any place, other than to ſome *Engliſh* Plantation, or to *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, on pain to forfeit them or the value, and Ship with her Furniture; one Moiety to the King, the other to him that will ſeize or ſue for the ſame.

For every Veſſel which ſhall ſet out from *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales* or Town of *Berwick*, for any of the ſaid Plantations, Bond ſhall be given, with one Surety, to the Chief Officers of the Cuſtom-Houſe Bond.

of the place from whence it Sails, of 1000 *l.* if the Ship be leſs than of the Burthen of 100 Tuns, and of 2000 *l.* if of greater Burthen; That if the ſaid Veſſel load any of the ſaid Commodities at ſuch Plantations, it ſhall bring them to ſome Port of *England*, *Ireland* (*&c.*) and for all Ships coming from any other Port to thoſe Plantations, the Governours, before the Ship be permitted to unload, ſhall take Bond as aforeſaid, That it ſhall carry them to ſome other *Engliſh* Plantations, or to *England*, *Ireland* (*&c.*) and every Ship taking on Board any of the aforeſaid Goods before ſuch Bond given, or Certificate produced from ſome Cuſtom-honſe in *England*, *&c.* of ſuch Bonds there given, ſhall be forfeited, to be employed and recovered (as above); and the ſaid Governours ſhall twice in every Year return true Copies of ſuch Bonds to the Chief Officers of the Cuſtom in *London*, Confirmed 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 14. See after.

But by *Stat.* 13 *&* 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. whereas it is required by the Statute of 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. That in ſundry caſes the Maſter and the three Fourths of the Mariners are to be *Engliſh*, any of the Kings Subjects of *England*, *Ireland*; and his Plantations are to be accounted *Engliſh*, and no others; and the number of Mariners accounted, according to what they ſhall have been during the whole Voyage.

Mariners, and other Inferiour Officers, refuſing

refusing to Fight when Commanded, or uttering Words to discourage others, shall lose all their Wages due, and such Goods as they have in the Ship, and be Imprisoned, not exceeding six Months, and during such time be kept to hard Labour for their Maintenance. Mariners.

But Masters of Ships that have been Yielded contrary to their Will, by the Disobedience of the Mariners, testified by laying violent hands on them, shall not become incapable, as aforesaid, nor liable to any Action for the Merchants losses, unless they have received back from the Takers some Recompence.

Mariners laying violent Hands upon their Commanders, to hinder them from Fighting, in defence of their Ships, shall suffer death, as Felons. Death.

Captains, Masters, Mariners, &c. willfully destroying the Ship to which they belong, or procuring the same to be done, shall suffer as Felons.

Stat. 22 & 23 *Car. cap.* 26. The word *Ireland* shall be left out of all Bonds taken in persuance of the Statute of 12 *Car.* 2. 18.

Every Vessel that shall take on Board any of the Commodities there mentioned, at any of the said English Plantations, until such Bond given or Certificate produced from the Officers of some Custom-house in *England*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, that such Bond hath been there Bond, &c.

given, or which shall carry the said Goods to any place contrary to the Tenor of such Bond, shall be forfeited with all her Guns, Ammunition, Furniture and Lading, one Moiety to the King, the other Moiety to him that will Seize or Sue for the same, in any of the said Plantations in the Court of the High Admiral of *England* or Vice Admiral, or any Court of Record in *England*.

America. The Governor of his Majesties Plantations in *America*, shall once a year at least Return to the Officers of the Custom-house in the Port of *London*, or such as the King shall appoint to receive the same; a List of such Vessels as shall Lade any of the Commodities in such Plantations, and of such Bonds taken; and if any Ship belonging to any of the said Plantations, having on Board any *Sugars*, *Tobacco*, *Cotton*, *Wooll*, *Indigoes*, *Ginger*, *Fustick* or Dying wood, shall unlade it in any other place of *Europe*, than *England*, *Wales* or Town of *Berwick*; such Vessel shall be forfeited with her Ammunition, Furniture and Lading, to be recovered and divided as aforesaid.

Any person may prosecute such Ships in any Court of Admiralty in *England*.

This Act shall continue for nine years, and to the end of the Sessions of Parliament then next ensuing. Continued by 2 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 17. for seven years, and to the end of

of the first Sessions of the next Parliament. Continued by 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 24. for seven years from *February* 1692.

By *Stat.* 27 *Ed.* 3. 2. 3. All Merchants may buy Merchandize of the Staple, so as they bring them to the Staple. Staple.

It shall be Felony for an *English*, *Welsh* or *Irish-man* to Transport Wool, Leather, Woolfels or Lead. Wool, &c.

Also, No *English*, *Welsh*, *Irish-man*, shall Transport Wool, Leather, Woolfels or Lead in a Strangers name, or keep a Servant beyond Sea to survey the Sale thereof, or to receive Money for the same.

There shall be no exchange of Wares for Merchandize of the Staple, but payment in Gold, Silver or *English*, *Welsh* or *Irish* Merchandize; neither shall any Merchants make any Confederacy, in fraud or deceit of this Ordinance; and all this upon the pains aforesaid.

But every Man may carry his own Wool, Leather, Woolfels and Lead to the Staple to Sell them there; howbeit he shall then warrant the packing of his Wools.

Also by the Statute of 27 *Ed.* 3. 2. 11. All Merchants may freely Sell their Marchandize at the Staple by Gross or by Retail without Challenge or Impeachment, but it shall be Felony to Forestal, Buy or give Earnest for any Merchandize before they come to the Staple or Port, or to Enter the Ship for that purpose.

By *Stat.* 38 *Ed.* 3. 2. Any Merchant may uſe more Merchandize than one, notwithſtanding the Statute of 37 *Ed.* 5. and may Buy, Sell and Tranſport all kind of Merchandize, paying the Cuſtoms and Suſidies due for the ſame, Wool and Woolfels only excepted.

Merchants, Strangers.

By *Stat.* 2 *R.* 2. 1. Merchant Strangers (not Enemies) may Buy and Sell all things vendible within the Realm in Groſs or by Retail, except Wines and great Wares, as Cloth of Gold and Silver, Silk, Sandal, Napery-cloth, Canvas and the like; which are to be ſold in Groſs by whole Pieces, in pain of Forfeiture thereof.

But Merchants may Buy and Sell in Fairs and Markets in Groſs or by Retail, notwithſtanding this Statute.

Diſturbers of Merchants againſt this Act (being thereof attainted) ſhall render double Damage, ſuffer a years Impriſonment, and be ranſomed at the Kings will.

The 5 *R.* 2. *Stat.* 2. 1. Provides for the friendly entertainments of Merchant Strangers, and ſo does the 14 *R.* 2. 9.

By 11 *R.* 2. 7. the *Stat.* 9 *Ed.* 3. 1. & 25 *Ed.* 3. *Stat.* 4. 2. are confirmed.

By 16 *R.* 2. 1. No Merchant Stranger ſhall Buy or Sell within the Realm, with another Merchant Stranger to Sell again, nor Sell any Merchandize by Retail, but Victuals; only Wine he ſhall Sell by whole Veſſels.

By

By *Stat.* 2 *R.* 2. 4. the *Stat.* of 28 *E.* 3. 1 is confirmed.

By 4 *H.* 4. 15. Merchants shall not export the Money, which they receive for Merchandize imported, but shall bestow it upon Merchandize of this Realm, their reasonable Costs excepted. Money.

By *Stat.* 5 *H.* 4. 7. Merchant Strangers shall be used in this Realm as Merchants Denizens be in other Countries, in pain that such Merchants Strangers shall forfeit their Goods and suffer Imprisonment.

Stat. 5 *H.* 4. 9. Merchants Strangers shall give Security to the Kings Customers and Controllers, to employ their Money upon the Commodities of this Realm, their reasonable Costs excepted.

The Statute of 4 *H.* 4. 15. is confirmed.

Merchants Strangers shall Sell their Commodities within a Quarter of a year next after their arrival, and imploy their Money received by exchange upon Commodities of this Realm, in pain to forfeit the same Money. But see after.

No Merchant Stranger shall Sell any Merchandize to another Merchant Stranger in pain to forfeit the same.

Stat. 6 *H.* 4. 4. The Clause of the Statute of the 5 *H.* 4. 9. enjoyning Merchant Strangers to Sell their Commodities within a Quarter of a year next after their Arrival is Repealed, saving the Liberties of *London.*

Merchants

Merchants Strangers ſhall not export any Merchandize imported by Merchants Strangers. *Stat.* 7 *H.* 4. 9. all Merchandize may be ſold in Groſs in *London*, as well to all the Kings People as to the Citizens of *London*, notwithſtanding any Franchiſe or Liberty to the contrary.

By 4 *H.* 5. 5. the *Stat.* 5 *H.* 4 & 7. & 5 *H.* 4 & 9. concerning Merchants Strangers are confirmed.

By *Stat.* 8 *H.* 6. 24. No Merchant Alien ſhall conſtrain any of the Kings Subjects to pay him his Debt in Gold, nor refuſe to receive payment thereof in Silver, in pain to forfeit double value thereof. Gold, &c.

And no *Engliſhman* ſhall Sell his Goods to a Merchant Alien, but for preſent payment in Money, or for other Merchandize to be preſently delivered, in pain to forfeit the ſame. Money.

Stat. 17 *E.* 4. 1. Every Merchant Alien or other Stranger, ſhall imploy the Money by them received here, upon the Marchandize of this Realm, or elſe (without fraud) put the ſame Money in due payment within this Realm to be proved by the Merchant, unto whom it is ſo imployed, or otherwiſe before the Cuſtomer, Controller, Head Officer or Officers of the place where it is ſo imployed, in pain to forfeit all his Goods found within this Realm, and to ſuffer a years Impriſonment; only his reaſonable Coſts are to be deducted;

the

the Forfeiture to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

Stat. 1 *R.* 3. 9. *Italian* Merchants shall Sell their Merchandize at the Port where they land in Gross, and not by Retail, in pain to forfeit the value thereof.

They shall also sell their Commodities brought thither within eight Months after their Arrival, and shall within that time employ the Money received for the same upon *English* Commodities (their reasonable Expences deducted) and not make over that Money by Exchange; and if within that time they cannot make off their Wares, they shall within the two Months after the eight Months (or as soon as they can) convey them out of the Realm, in pain to forfeit the Money so made over by Exchange, and the Merchandize sold after the eight Months, and not conveyed away, as aforesaid, or the value thereof. *Money.*

They may Transport their Merchandize from one Port to another, so as they sell them within the said eight Months.

No Merchant Stranger shall be Host to another Merchant Stranger, unless they be of the same Nation, in pain of 40 *s.*

No such *Italian* Merchant shall buy and sell any *Wool* or *Woolen-Cloth* within this Realm; neither shall they make any *Woolen-Cloth*, or deliver *Wool* to that purpose, in pain to forfeit the value thereof. *Wool.*

By

Small Wares.

By *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. *cap.* 12. No Merchant Stranger ſhall import into this Realm, to be ſold, any *Girdles*, *Harneſs* wrought for *Girdles*, *Points*, *Leather-Laces*, *Purſes*, *Pouches*, *Pins*, *Gloves*, *Knives*, *Hangers*, *Taylors-Sheers*, *Sciſſors*, *Andirons*, *Cupboards*, *Plates*, *Tongs*, *Fire-forks*, *Grid-irons*, *Stock-Locks*, *Keys*, *Hinges* and *Garnets*, *Spurs*, *Painted Glaſſes*, *Painted Paper*, *Painted Forces*, *Painted Images*, *Painted Cloth*, *Beaten Gold* or *Silver* wrought in Papers for Painters, *Saddles*, *Saddle-Trees*, *Horſe*, *Harneſs*, *Boots*, *Bits*, *Stirrups*, *Bucklers*, *Chains*, *Latten-Nails* with *Iron-Shanks*, *Turnets*, *Hanging-Candleſticks*, *Holy-water Pots*, *Chafing-Diſhes*, *Hanging-Lavers*, *Curtain-Rings*, *Cards* for *Wool*, *Roan Cards* (except *Claſps* for Garments) *Sheers*, *Buckles* for Shoes, *Spits*, *Bells*, *Hawk-Bells*, *Tin* and *Leaden Spoons*, *Wire* of *Latten* and *Iron*, *Iron-Candleſticks*; *Grates*, *Horns* for *Lanthorns*, or any of the ſaid Wares ready made and wrought; in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

By *Stat.* 3 *H.* 7. 8. The Statute of 17 *E.* 4. 1. is confirmed and made perpetual.

Merchants of *Ireland*, *Jerſey* and *Guernſey*, as are made liable to the ſame Law upon the like pains.

Cuſtomers

Customers and Controllers shall take Security of Merchant Strangers, to observe the same Law.

By 12 *H.*7.6. Every *English-man*, being the Kings true Liege-man, may freely Trade at the Marts in *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Zealand*, *Brabant*, and others of the Arch-Duke of *Burgoins* Country, without any Exaction, Fines or other Contribution whatsoever, to be levied of him by the Fellowships of *Merchants* in *London*, or by any other for their use, or by any other such Fraternity, Ten Marks only excepted; and none shall in such case take or levy upon any person any such Exaction more than the said Ten Marks, in pain to forfeit 20 *l.* to the King, and Ten times so much as they shall take more than the Ten Marks aforesaid, to be recovered by Action of Debt, &c. Fines.

By *Stat.* 1 *Eliz.* 11. None shall lade or unlade, into or out of any Ship or other Vessel, any Goods, Wares or Merchandize whatsoever, (*Fish* taken by *English men* only excepted) and unless it be upon a Leak or Wreck, to be imported or exported, but only in the day-time; *viz.* from the first of *March* until the last of *September*, betwixt Sun-rising and Sun-set; and from the last of *September* to the first of *March*, between the Hours of Seven and Four, and that in such places as the Queen should (by Commission) before the first Lading. In day time.

firſt of *September* then next aſſign for that purpoſe, in pain to forfeit the Goods, Wares or Merchandize otherwiſe laden or unladen, or the value thereof.

The Places ſo to be aſſigned ſhall be at *London*, *Southampton*, *Briſtol*, *Weſtchester*, *Newcaſtle*, and in all other places, (*Hull* only excepted) where there is a Cuſtomer, Controller and Searcher.

The Owner, Maſter, or other, having a Charge of any Ship or other Veſſel, which doth offend againſt this Law, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.*

The Maſter or other, having Charge of the Veſſel, ſhall acquaint the Cuſtomer or other Officer with the times of his Lading and Departure, as alſo what perſons are to have Lading with him; and ſhall anſwer ſuch Queſtions concerning his Lading, as ſhall be demanded of him by ſuch Officer upon Oath or otherwiſe; and all this in pain of 100 *l.* the like ſhall be obſerved when he imports any Merchandize, *vice verſa*, and upon like pain.

Departure.

None ſhall enter any Goods in the Cuſtomers-Books, but in the right Owners name, in pain to forfeit the value thereof.

If any Officer of the *Cuſtom-Houſe* conceal any Offence committed againſt this Act, and diſcloſe it not within a Month unto the Chief Officer there, or unto the Lord Treaſurer, Chancellor, Under-Treaſurer,

Officer of Cuſtoms.

ſurer, or one of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, or unto the Attorney General, he ſhall forfeit 100 *l.*

Cuſtomers, Controllers and Searchers, have power to make Deputies in Ports, Creeks and Roads; and both they and their Deputies, ſhall duly and faithfully execute their Offices, in pain of 100 *l.* or to loſe their Places.

Such Cuſtom ſhall be paid for Sweet Wines, as hath formerly been paid for *Malmſeys*.

This Act ſhall not infringe the Liberties granted to the Iſle of *Angleſey*, and the Counties of *Flint* and *Carnarvan*, ſo as they pay the due Cuſtoms and Subſidies, and lade and diſcharge within the times and hours above-mentioned.

By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 13. None ſhall ſell, or offer to ſale, export or import Foreign *Bone-lace*, *Cut-work*, *Imbroidery*, *Fringe*, *Bandſtrings*, *Buttons* or *Needle-work* of *Thred* or *Silk*, in pain to forfeit for Selling, or offering to Sale, as aforeſaid, 50 *l.* and the Goods themſelves, and for importing 100 *l.* and the Goods imported; the one Moiety to the King, the other to him that will Sue in any Court of Record, &c.

Juſtices of Peace, upon Information given, may iſſue Warrants to Conſtables, to ſearch for ſuch Manufactures in Shops, being open Ware-houſes and Dwelling-houſes, and to ſeize them.

In-

Informations and Suits upon this Law, must be commenced within Twelve Months after discovery.

Wool-cards. By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 19. No Foreign *Wool-Cards*, *Card-wire* or *Iron-wire* for *Wool-Cards* shall be imported; nor *Card-wire* taken out of Old Cards and put into New Leather and New Card-boards, nor Wool-Cards made thereof, be put to sale, on pain to forfeit all the said Wares, or the value if not seized; one half to the King, the other to him that will Sue in any Court of Record at *Westminster*, or within the County, City or Town Corporate, where the Offence shall be committed.

Owners of *Wool-Cards* may amend them for their own use, or transport or sell (for Transportation only) Old over-worn *Wool-Cards*.

French Goods. By *Stat.* 1 *W. & M. Sess.* 1. *cap.* 24. continued by several other Statutes, during the time of the War) for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with *France*; It is declared, That importation of Goods and Commodities of the production of *France*, or made or mixed with any such, is a Common Nusance, and that the Goods so imported may be seized by any person and carried into Their Majesties Ware-house of the Port or Place where they are seized, or to the Ware-house of the next Port, &c. to the place of Seizure, till the person claiming

claiming the same tender good Security, to answer the Penalties of this Act, &c. and for want of Security, to be destroyed within Seven days after as forfeited Goods; and if after Security given the Goods be *French*, or mixt, &c. the Liquid Commodities to be staved and spilt, and the other to be publickly burnt, &c. and no person to take away or save any of the said Commodities, on pain to forfeit 40 *s.* above the value of the said Goods.

The Importers thereof shall forfeit the full value, according to the Rates hereafter mentioned; and persons in whose Custody they shall be found when seized, or who shall sell or re-tail them, shall for the first Offence forfeit the value thereof, as aforesaid, and for the second Offence double the value, and be disabled to bear or execute any Office or Employment relating to the Customs, or any part of the Revenue, or any other Office whatsoever: And if any such Commodities imported, contrary to this Act, shall within the time aforesaid, upon any pretence, be sold, retailed or uttered, or be found within *England*, *Ireland*, *&c.* any persons may seize them, and like Information and Judgment for destruction thereof shall be had and given as aforesaid.

They

They in whose Custody such Goods shall be found, shall incur the Forfeitures and Penalties aforesaid; and if any Dispute and Doubt shall arise, whether the said Goods were of the Product or Manufacture of the *French* Kings Dominions, or imported contrary to this Act, the Proof shall lye on the Importer, Claimer, Vender, &c. and not on the Informer; and if any Informer shall by Fraud or Collusion, desist or delay Prosecution, he shall forfeit 500 *l.*

Dispute.

Informer forfeits 500 *l.*

If any person, not being a known Merchant, Vintner or Shopkeeper, shall sell or expose to sale any of the Commodities hereby prohibited, they shall, over and above the Penalties aforesaid, suffer Twelve months Imprisonment.

Vessels, with all their Guns and Furniture, in which any such Commodities shall after the said 24*th* day of *August* be Imported; and every Bark, Lighter or other Vessel, out of which they shall be put on shoar, shall be forfeited, and the Master or other person taking Care of such Vessel for the Voyage, or out of which any of the said Commodities shall be unshipt into any Hoy, &c. to be put on Shoar, shall forfeit 500 *l.* and also being apprehended by a Justice of Peace's Warrant, and the Fact proved before one or more Justices, by the Oath of two Witnesses, shall be Committed to the next Gaol for three Months.

And

And Sea-men, Water-men, Car-men, and other persons, Assisting in the Landing or Conveying any of the said Commodities by Land or by Water, shall upon Examination and Proof, as aforesaid, be subject to like Imprisonment, or be publickly Whipt, at the Justices discretion.

And the Carts, Teams, Carriages, Horses and Oxen, made use of in such Carriages or Conveyance, may be seized and stayed, and upon Proof before a Justice of Peace, by the Oaths of two Witnesses, that they were made use of in moving or conveying any Goods, hereby prohibited to be imported, they shall be forfeited; the one half to the use of the Poor of the Parish, the other to his use that shall seize the same.

And if the Master, or other Person belonging to any Vessel, laden or part laden with any of the said Commodities, shall unship, or wittingly suffer to be unshipt, any the said Prohibited Goods, either at Sea, or in any Harbour, Creek, or Bay of the Kingdom aforesaid, he shall forfeit 500 *l.* and suffer Imprisonment, as aforesaid.

Persons prosecuting shall be rewarded with one Third part of the value of the Goods prosecuted to Condemnation and Destruction: And the residue of the Forfeitures and Penalties beforementioned, and not before disposed of, shall be divided into Three parts, two Thirds to Their Majesties, and one Third to him that

that will ſeize or ſue for the ſame; the Charge of ſuch Proſecution to be born by Their Majeſties, and iſſued by the Receiver General of the Cuſtoms, by Warrant from the Commiſſioners.

Cuſtom, Officer. If any Perſon belonging to the Cuſtoms ſhall connive at the Importation of any of the ſaid Commodities, he ſhall not only forfeit 500 *l.* to be recovered, as aforeſaid, but be made incapable of any Office or Employment under Their Majeſties, and forfeit the Penalties of their Bonds, for true performance of their Truſt.

Prizes. By *Stat. 2. W. & M. Seſſ 2. cap.* 14. If any Officer of the Cuſtoms or Prizes, ſhall knowingly ſuffer any Goods or Manufactures imported, as Prizes or otherwiſe, contrary to an Act made in the firſt year of Their Majeſties Reign, Entituled, *An Act for prohibiting all Trade and Commerce with* France, to be admitted to an Entry, or to be imbezeled and not ſtaved, ſpilt, burnt or deſtroyed, as the ſaid Act directs, he ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* one Moiety to Their Majeſties, the other to the Informer, and ſhall be uncapable of executing any Office in Their Majeſties Revenue.

Offenders puniſhed by virtue of this Act, ſhall not incur the penalty of any former Law for the ſame Offence, and no Writs of *Certiorari* ſhall ſuperſede or remove any proceding, by virtue of this Act.

Perſons

Perſons reſiſting, abuſing, beating or wounding an Officer, Informer or other perſon impowered hereby, or ſuch as ſhall act in their Aid, ſhall by the next Juſtice of Peace, or other Magiſtrate, be committed to Priſon till the next Quarter-Seſſions, where they ſhall be puniſhed by Fine, not exceeding 5 *l.* and the Offender to remain in Priſon till he be diſcharged of his Fine and Impriſonment by Order of the Juſtices, or any two of them.

Prize.

If any who ſhall take ſuch Prize or Prizes, imbezil or conceal any part of ſuch Goods or Merchandize, or put the ſame on Shoar in any other place than their Majeſties Ware-houſes, they ſhall loſe their ſhare thereof, upon Proof made by one or more Witneſſes upon Oath before the Commiſſioners of the Cuſtoms in the Port of *London* (if ſuch Offence be committed within the ſaid Port, and within the view and knowledge of any Officer of the Cuſtoms belonging thereunto) and before the Chief Magiſtrate of the place, in the preſence of the Chief Officer of the Port, in any other Port; one Moiety of ſuch Wares, to be to the uſe of the Informer, and the other part to to the uſe of Their Majeſties.

If

Privateer.

If any Ship or Goods of the Product or Manufacture of the Dominions of the *French* King, ſhall be taken by any Privateer by colluſion, upon Proof made thereof in the Court of *Exchequer* or Commiſſion of *Admiralty*, they ſhall be adjudged lawful Prize; one Moiety thereof to Their Majeſties, and the other Moiety to him that ſhall diſcover the ſame, and the Bond given by the Captain of ſuch Privateer is hereby adjudged to be forfeited.

If ſuch Ships or Goods ſhall be taken by Colluſion, by any Man of War, the Commander ſhall forfeit 1000 *l.* one Moiety to their Majeſties, and the other to the Diſcoverer; and ſuch Commander ſhall forfeit his Command or Employment, and be uncapable of any Office under Their Majeſties during Seven years; and ſuch Veſſel and Goods ſhall be adjudged good Prize to Their Majeſties.

In caſe any Man of War, or Privateer, take or deſtroy any *Frenchman* of War or Privateer, they ſhall receive for every Piece or Ordinance in any Ship ſo taken or deſtroyed, 10 *l.* to be paid by the Commiſſioners for the Prizes, out of Their Majeſties ſhare of Prizes.

Provided, That if the Commiſſioners do not pay the ſame, or give a Bill payable out of the firſt Moneys that ſhall come to their hands, by three days after the ſame ought to be paid, and demand thereof made, free

free of all Charges and Deductions, ſuch Commiſſioners ſhall be uncapable of any Office in Their Majeſties Service for the future.

If any perſon ſhall imbezil any thing whatſoever, upon or above the Gun-deck, or in any other place, in any Ship taken or ſeized on as Prize, or re-taken from the Enemy, he ſhall forfeit his Share and Reward hereby allowed him; and if he be an Officer, he ſhall forfeit for every ſuch Offence 500 *l.* one moiety to their Majeſties, the other to him that Sue for the ſame, and ſhall be uncapable of any Office or Employment under their Majeſties for Seven years.

If any Veſſel whereupon *Wool* is laden to be Tranſported, contrary to the Law, be taken by any Privateer, on Proof thereof in the *Exchequer*, the Perſon intereſted in the Privateer ſhall have a moiety of the Veſſel and Goods, and their Majeſties the other moiety. *Wool.*

All Goods of the Growth or Manufacture of *France*, imported and ſeized, ſhall be ſued for and proſecuted in the *Exchequer*, in manner and form, as is provided by an Act made in the 14*th* year of King *Charles* the Second, Entituled, *An Act for preventing Frauds in His Majeſties Cuſtoms*; two Thirds to be to the uſe of Their Majeſties, &c. (they defraying the Charges of the Proſecution,) and one

Third to the Profecutor, and no Compoſition to be made for Their Majeſties part; ſuch Goods to be ſecured and ſold, as Prize Goods are appointed by this Act to be ſecured and ſold.

Silk imported.

By *Stat.* 5 *W & M. cap.* 3. It ſhall be lawful to, or for any perſon or perſons reſiding within their Majeſties Dominions, to import within this Kingdom from any Port whatſoever (excepting the Ports of *France*) during the preſent War with *France* and three Months after, fine thrown Silk of the growth or production of *Italy*, *Sicily* or *Naples*.

Provided, That this Act nor any thing herein contained ſhall extend to give liberty to bring Over-land, and import any *Italian* thrown Silk, courſer than a ſort thereof, known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of third *Bolonia*; nor any *Sicilian* thrown Silk, courſer than a ſort thereof, known and diſtinguiſhed by the name of ſecond *Orſay*; nor any ſorts of Silks, commonly called *Frams*, of the growth of *Italy*, *Sicilia* or *Naples*; nor any other thrown Silk, of the growth or production of *Turky*, *Perſia*, *Eaſt-India* or *China*, under the penalty and Forfeiture of all ſuch thrown Silk as ſhall be brought Over-land, and imported contrary to the intent of this Act.

And

And that all *Italian*, *Sicilian* and *Naples* thrown Silks as are allowed to be imported by this Act, whereſoever Landed, ſhall be brought to their Majeſties Cuſtom-houſe of *London*, to the intent that no other ſort may be imported Over-land, than thoſe only allowed by this Act, under the penalties before mentioned, any thing to the contrary hereof notwithſtanding. *Vide* Silk Throſters.

Luſtrings.

By *Stat.* 6 & 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 18. towards the end, No perſon ſhall preſume to deal, buy or ſell, or ſend beyond Seas any black *Alamodes* or *Luſtrings*, unleſs they have the Seal or Mark which are already uſed for Foreign Goods at the Cuſtom-houſe, or the Seal and Mark uſed by the *Luſtring* Company, for the Goods manufactured by them in *England*, under the Forfeiture of ſuch unqualified Goods, and alſo to forfeit 100 *l.* for every Offence, one half to the King, the other to ſuch perſons as ſhall Sue for the ſame by Action, Bill, &c. in any Court of Record at *Weſtminſter*, wherein no Eſſoin, &c. If the Buyer of ſuch Goods not ſealed according to Law, ſhall within Twelve months diſcover the perſon of whom he bought the ſame, he ſhall be diſcharged of the penalty incurred, and ſhall alſo receive to his own uſe one moiety of the Sum impoſed on the party ſo ſelling.

Penalty for altering, counterfeiting or misapplying any of the Seals or Marks now used for the purpose aforesaid, 100 *l.* to such person as shall Sue for the same.

Plantations.

By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 22. After the 25*th* day of *March* 1698. no Goods or Marchandizes whatsoever shall be imported to, or from any Colony or Plantation to his Majesty belonging, in *Asia*, *Africa* or *America*, or from one Port or Place to another Port or Place in the same, to the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales* or Town of *Berwick*, in any Ship but what shall be Built in *England*, *Ireland* or the said Colonies, and wholly owned by the People thereof, and navigated with the Master, and three fourths of the Mariners of the said places, under pain of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods, one third part to the King, one third part to the Governour of the said Plantation, and the other third part to the person who shall inform and Sue for the same at *Westminster*, or in the Plantations where such Offence shall be committed, [except Ships taken and condemned as prize, to be navigated as aforesaid; except also for the space of three years, such Foreign built Ships as shall be imploied by the Commissioners of his Majesties Navy, in bringing only Masts, Timber and Naval-stores for the Kings Service from his Majesties Plantations, and whereof the property doth belong to *English-*

Engliſhmen,] and from after the ſaid 25*th* of *March*, Goods may be exported and imported, to and from this Kingdom and the Plantions aforeſaid in ſuch Prize Ships, and Maſts, Timber and Naval-ſtores in ſuch Foreign built Ships as aforeſaid, for the ſpace of three years, any Law or Statute to the contrary notwithſtanding.

All the preſent Governours or Commanders in Chief, of any Engliſh Colonies or Plantations, ſhall before the 25*th* of *March* 1697, and all who ſhall hereafter be ſuch, before their entrance in to the ſaid Government, take a Solemn Oath to do their utmoſt, that the Acts of Parliament heretofore paſſed, and now in force relating to ſaid Colonies and Plantations. [12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. 15 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7. 22, & 23. *Car.* 2. *cap.* 26. 25 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7.] and that all and every the clauſes contained in this preſent Act be punctually obſerved, ſo far as appertain to the ſaid Governours reſpectively; and upon proof made before his Majeſty, by the Oath of two or more credible Witneſſes, that any the ſaid Governours or Commanders in chief have neglected to take the ſaid Oath, or have been willingly negligent in doing his Duty, accordingly ſuch Governour ſhall be removed from his Goverment, and forfeit the Sum of 1000 *l.* Sterling.

All Penalties and Forfeitures not in this Act particularly diſpoſed of, ſhall be one third to the King, one third to the Gover-

vernour of the Plantation, and the other third part to the perſon who ſhall Sue for the ſame in any Court at *Weſtminſter*, in *Ireland*, or in the Court of Admiralty, in any Plantation belonging to *England* where in no Eſloin, &c. ſhall be admitted. And where any queſtion ſhall ariſe concerning the importation or expiration of any Goods, the proof ſhall be upon the owner or claimer.

After the firſt day of *December* 1696, it ſhall not be lawful on any pretence whatſoever, to put on Shore in the Kingdoms of *Scotland* or *Ireland*, any Merchandize of the growth or product of any of his Majeſties ſaid Plantations, unleſs the ſame have been firſt Landed in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, and paid the Rates and Duties wherewith they are chargeable, under Penalty of Forfeiture of Ship and Goods, three fourths to the King, the other to him that ſhall Sue for the ſame. Nevertheleſs, if any Ship Laden as aforeſaid ſhall by ſtreſs of Weather be ſtranded, or by leakineſs or other diſability be driven into any Port of *Ireland*, and unable to proceed on her Voyage, her Goods and Marchandizes may be put on Shore, but ſhall be delivered into the chief Officer of the Cuſtoms there, till the ſaid Goods ſhall be put on board ſome other Ship or Veſſel, to be tranſported to ſome Port in *England*, *Wales* or Town of *Berwick*.

Perſons

Persons claiming any Right or Property in any Island, or tract of Land on the Continant of *America* by Charter or Letters Patents, shall not at any time Alien, Sell or Dispose to any other than to the Natural-born Subjects of *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, without the License and consent of his Majesty in Council first had and obtained; and all Governers appointed by any such proprietors shall be allowed and approved of by his Majesty, and shall take the Oaths injoyned to be taken by the Governors and Commanders in chief, in other his Majesties Colonies and Plantations under the like penalty. *America.*

After the 25*th* of *March* 1698, No Ship shall be deemed to pass as a Ship of the built of *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales*, *Berwick*, *Guernsey*, *Jersey*, or any of the Kings Plantations in *America*, so as to be qualified to Trade to any of the said Plantations, until the proprietor of such Ships shall Register the same, and one or more of the Owners of such Ship make Oath where their Ship was built, who are the present owners thereof, and that no Foreigner directly or indirectly hath any Share, Part or Interest therein, which Oath is to be administred by the Collector or Comptroller of the Customs of such Ports, to which the Ship belongs, if in *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales* or *Berwick*: But if in any *American* Plantations, *Guernsey* or *Jersy*, then

then by the Governor with the principal Officer of his Majeſties Revenue there; which Oath being atteſted by the Governor or cuſtom Officer reſpectively, who adminiſtred the ſame, and regiſtred by them, ſhall be delivered to the Maſter of the Ship, for the ſecurity of her Navigation, and a duplicate tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of his Majeſties Cuſtoms at *London*, and there entred in a general Regiſter: The Veſſel that Trades to, and from the Plantations in *America*, after the aforeſaid time, without ſuch proof made as here directed, is liable to ſuch Proſecution and Forfeiture, as foreign Ships would be for Trading to the ſaid Plantations.

All ſuch Ships as are taken at Sea, by Letters of Mart, and condemned in the Admiralty as lawful Prize, ſhall be regiſtred, with proof alſo upon Oath, that the entire property is Engliſh, before any ſuch Prize ſhall be allowed the priviledge of an Engliſh built Ship. Nothing in this Act ſhall extend to require the Regiſtring of any Fiſher Boats, Hoys or any open Boats, but only of ſuch as croſs the Seas, or from Plantations. No Ships name Regiſtred ſhall be changed without Regiſtring ſuch Ships *de novo*, under the ſame penalties as before directed, and upon Sale of any Share, ſuch Sale ſhall be acknowledged by endorſment on the Certificate of the Regiſter.

Minters,

Minters and Moniers.

Upon the Act *Anno* 8 & 9 *Will.* 3. *Regis*, for incouraging the bringing in wrought Plate to be Coined, at 5 *s.* 4 *d.* per Ounce, It is Enacted, That in every City, Town or place where a *Mint* is, or shall be established or imployed for the Coining the said Plate, and for the Recoining of Hammered Money or either of them, and in every City Town or place where a publick Office shall be appointed by his Majesty for the taking in of wrought Plate, the Master or Worker of such *Mint* or *Mints*, his Deputy or Deputies, or the persons so to be appointed for such publick Offices respectively, shall once in every 14 days during the continuance of the said Service, cause publication to be made in Writing, to be openly affixed and exposed, whereby all persons concerned may be informed of the quantities of wrought Plate, or hammered Money so brought in, how much thereof respectively shall from time to time have been made into new Money, and how much thereof shall then remain in the *Mint*, or such publick Office not Coined, upon penalty of forfeiting the Sum of 20 *l.* to any person or persons that shall Sue for the same, and to be recovered by Action of Debt, or of the Case, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of his

Majesties Courts of Record at *Westminster*, &c.

The Act 8 & 9 *Will.* 3. for Duties upon *Paper* and *Parchment*, and to incourage the bringing in of Plate and Hammered Money into the *Mints* to be Coined, gives a Forfeiture of treble Damages besides Costs to the party grieved, against such Officers of the *Mint* as offend against the Rules thereby provided. See the Statute.

By 7 & 8 *W.* & 3. *cap.* 19. If any Press for Coinage shall be found in the Custody of any person (except Officers of the *Mint*) the same shall be seized, and the person in whose Custody it shall be found shall forfeit 500 *l.* one Moiety to the King, the other to the Informer, to be recovered in any of the Kings Courts, wherein no Essoin, &c. shall be allowed.

Oylmen.

By *Stat.* 3 *H.* 8. 14. The Mayor of *London* together with the Master and Wardens of the Mystery of *Tallow Chandlers* there, shall have power to Search all *Oyls* brought to *London* to be sold, and to oversee that the same be not mixed, or altered from their right kinds, and what they shall find deceitfully mixed, they shall cast away, and punish the Offender by Imprisonment; or otherwise at their discretions,

cretions, according to the Laws and Cuſtoms of the ſaid City.

Head Officers in other Corporations ſhall have the like power within their Juriſdictions.

Paper and Parchment Makers.

By the Act made 8 & 9 *Will.* 3. it is Enacted for, and during 2 years, from the firſt of *March* 96, there ſhall be levied for the uſe of his Majeſty upon all *Paper*, *Paſtboard*, *Parchment* and *Vellum* during the ſaid Term manufactured in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, or Imported or brought into the ſame, *viz.* for all *Paper* white or brown, or any other colour, and for all *Vellum* and *Parchment* of what kind ſoever, after the Rate of 20 *l.* for every 100 *l.* of the real value to be paid by the reſpective Makers.

For all ſuch *Paper*, *Paſtboard*, *Vellum* and *Parchment* imported into *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, whether in Rolls, Reams, Quires, Books Printed or not Printed, after the rate of 25 *l.* for every 100 *l.* of the real value to be paid by the Importer thereof, over and above all Cuſtoms already payable, to be paid in ready Money upon his Entry made, and before Landing, or elſe to give Security for payment within three Months after Entry, and in caſe of payment in ready

Money

Money, there is allowed a diſcount after the rate of 10 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, for the ſaid three Months.

If ſuch imported Commodities be Landed before due Entry and Duties ſatisfied, or without Warrant from the proper Officer, the ſaid Commodities or value ſhall be forfeited, and may be recovered of the Importer or Proprietor thereof; one Moiety to the King, the other to him that will Seize or Sue for the ſame, or the value, by Action of Debt, &c. The real value meant is, ſo much as the Commodity ſhall be worth to be ſold, ſo ſoon as they are perfectly made or imported.

In caſe of diſpute, the value may be eſteemed by the Affidavit of the Maker, and the Officer may take them at that value, and ſell the Goods for his Majeſties advantage, and be allowed upon Account, &c.

If the Maker ſhall not before the 25*th* of *March* 97, and other Makers afterwards give notice to the Commiſſioners of his name, abode and place of making his Manufactures; and alſo, when from time to time he changes the places of working, before he or they preſume to make the ſame, he ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* one Moiety to the King, the other to him that ſhall Sue for the ſame as aforeſaid.

The

The Makers of *Paper* shall use no place for drying, other than common places, whereof they first shall have given notice to the proper Officer.

Nor the Makers of *Parchment* or *Vellum* shall use no Pits, or places other than such as are publick, and whereof they shall first have given the like notice; and that they shall respectively permit the Officers to take notice of their Stock of Skins, Rags, Stuffs or other Materials, and of their proceedings, &c. and shall from time to time, within 5 days after the making their *Parchment*, &c. shall be dried, &c. and fit for use, make true Entries with the Officers attending, or give them true accounts in Writing, and then shall pay or secure the same to be paid within 6 Months after; and shall have a permission from one of the Officers, before they remove any parcel from the place where such Goods shall first be put, after they are fit for use, and shall no ways hide or conceal their Goods, and to defraud his Majesty, under the penalty of 50 *l.* one Moiety to the King, the other to him that shall Sue for the same as aforesaid, and the concealed Goods shall be forfeited to the King, and may be seized by the Officer. Such as at time of Entry, make prompt payment shall be allowed 10 *l. per Cent. per Annum*, upon every Sum to be paid for the said time of 6 Months.

Upon

Upon Controverſy, The Goods ſhall be eſteemed by the Oath of the Owner, and the Officer may take them at the value, and ſell them for his Majeſties advantage paying the Owner, and ſhall be allowed upon Account.

Where any of the ſaid Commodites ſhall be ſeized for any Offence againſt this Act, and an Information thereof layed by the Officer, or a Complaint made by the Owner within 8 days after the Seizure, before any two or more of his Majeſties Juſtices of the Peace, who may ſummon Witneſſes and examin the matter upon Oath, and determin the ſame; and if either party think himſelf agrieved or unſatisfied, he may appeal to the Juſtices of the next Quarter Seſſions for the County, Riding, or place for a final Determination.

No Reward is to be taken for Entries or Permiſſion.

Such as ſhall export any of the ſaid Commodities, and give Security not to reland them, ſhall be repaid their reſpective Duties paid or ſecured, after Oath made, that ſuch Duties were paid or ſecured.

That after the *25th* day of *March 1697*, No perſon in *England*, *Wales* or *Tweed*, ſhall uſe any white linnen Rags, for making brown or courſe *Paper*, but only for ſuch as are generally called, or known by the name of white. Writing or Printing *Paper*, on Forfeiture of *5 l.* for every Offence, one

one Moiety to his Majesty, the other to such persons, who shall Prosecute and Sue for the same in any of his Majesties Courts of Record, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, &c.

Painters and Plaisterers.

By *Stat.* 1 *Jac.* 1. 20. No *Plaisterer* shall use to exercise the Art of a *Painter* in *London* or the Suburbs thereof, or lay any manner of Colour or Painting whatsoever, (in the Art of Painting heretofore used) unless he be a Servant or an Apprentice to a *Painter*, or have served seven years as an Apprentice in that Art; in pain for every time so offending to forfeit 5 *l.* to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

Provided notwithstanding, That *Plaisterers* may use Whiting, Blacking, Red-lead, Okar and Russet mingled with Size only, and not with Oyl. 1 *Jac.* 10.

Provided also, That no *Painter* shall take above 16 *d.* the day, for laying any flat Colour whatsoever, mingled or mixed with Oyl or Size, upon any Timber, Stone or Lead. 1 *Jac.* 10.

Phisitians and Chirugeons.

By *Stat.* 3 *H.* 8. 11. *Phisitians* and *Chirugeons* in *London* or within 7 miles, not examined and approved of by the Colledge of *Phisitians, and Chirurgeons.*

of *Phiſitians*, or examined, or admitted by the Biſhop of *London*, forfeit for every Month they Practice 5 *l.*

But in other places diſtant from *London* 7 miles and more, they muſt be examined by the Biſhop of the Dioceſs, or his Vicar General under the ſame penalty.

3 *H.* 8. 11. But by 14 & 15. *H.* 8. 5. for incorporating the Colledge of *Phiſitians* in *London* ſays, None ſhall Practiſe there 32 *H.* 8. 42. or within 7 miles, unleſs approved under the Seal of the Colledge, in pain of 5 *l.* betwixt the King and the Colledge.

Every *Chirugeon* in *London* ſhall have a Sign at his Door, upon Forfeiture of 5 *l.* *per* Month, betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

It is lawful for perſons skilful in the nature of Herbs, Roots and Waters, to Practiſe and Miniſter to any outward Sore, Uncom, Wound, Impoſthume, Outward-ſwelling or Diſeaſe, any Herbs, Oyntments, Bathes, Poultes and Emplaſters, according to their knowledge of the ſaid Maladies; as alſo Drinks for Stone, Stranguary or 34 & 35. Agues, without Suit, Penalty or Loſs. *H.* 8. 8.

Next I will ſpeak of Priſoners and Debtors, becauſe the ſame may much concern Tradeſmen.

Priſoners,

Priſoners, Debtors, &c.

By Act 8 & 9 *Willielmi tertij Regis*, Two Third parts in number and * value, of Real Creditors, may make Agreement or Compoſition with their Debtors withdrawn or abſconded, or as were or ſhould become Priſoners for Debt before the 17*th* of *November*, 1696. * *Quære.*

That ſuch Agreement being made for the Equal benefit of all the Creditors, in proportion to their reſpective Debts, and ſubſcribed and ſealed by the aforeſaid two Third parts or more in * Value, without any ſecret, fraudulent or collateral Agreement, ſhall conclude all the other Creditors as effectually as if they had ſubſcribed ſuch Agreement, &c. * *Quære.*

For preventing Frauds, the Subſcriber, if required, in writing before two Credible Witneſſes, by one or more of the Creditors, their Executors, Adminiſtrators, Guardians or Truſtees, within 20 days after, ſhall make Oath in Writing before a Maſter in *Chancery*, how the Debt to him became due, and that he hath not directly or indirectly agreed for a greater advantage, than is expreſſed therein, and the Oath is to be Filed within 20 days by the Jurate or his Order, at the Charge of him that requeſted it; and if the party For-

ſwear

ſwear himſelf he ſhall be liable to the Penalties for Perjury.

If he refuſe to make ſuch Oath within the time limited, or if it appear he has agreed for a greater advantage than expreſſed therein, his Subſcription ſhall be void, and he ſhall forfeit 100*l.* beſides the treble value of what he ſhall ſo fraudulently claim or agree to receive, &c. to be recovered with full Coſts of Suit by ſuch of the Creditors only that will Sue for the ſame by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of his Majeſties Courts at *Weſtminſter*, *&c.* And all the Money ſo recovered (the Coſts and Charges of ſuch Recovery being firſt deducted by the Proſecutor or Proſecutors) ſhall be equally divided and diſtributed to and among all the Creditors (except ſuch as upon Notice ſhall refuſe to Contribute towards the Charges of carrying on ſuch Suit) in proportion to their reſpective Debts.

If ſuch Debtor be in Priſon at the time of the Agreement, or ſhall afterwards be arreſted or detained by any of the Creditors, contrary to the meanig of the Compoſition, the Lord Chancellor, Lord Keeper, Commiſſioners of the Great Seal, Maſter of the *Rolls*, or any of the Judges of the *Kings-Bench* or *Common-Pleas*, or Barons of the *Exchequer*, may upon Motion or Petition Summon the Creditor and Keeper of the Gaol, to bring the Debtor before

before him or them, to produce his Composition, with a Schedule of his Debts annexed, that the two Third parts or more in number and * value, intended by this Act may appear, and that he is a Prisoner for no other Cause; and may thereupon (in the Creditors presence, or in his absence, upon Oath that he was lawfully Summoned) make an Order to discharge the Debtor, and for the Creditor to pay Costs and Charges occasioned by the Arrest. And If the Keeper neglect to attend upon such Summons, or shall not forthwith obey the Order for discharging the Prisoner, he shall forfeit for every Day so neglecting to attend or obey the Sum of 5 *l.* to be paid to the Debtor, so ordered to be discharged.

* Nar.

If any person be Sued for prosecuting this Act, he may plead the General Issue; and if against the Plaintiff, may recover treble Casts, &c.

This Act shall not extend to impeach Securities by Mortgage or Pawn, or Debts by Judgment, Statute, Recognizance or other Security, whereby the Lands, Tenements, Hereditaments, Goods and Chattels of the Debtors may be charged; but not to affect the Person of the Debtor.

Provided, That where an Agreement hath been already made between Debtors and Creditors, the same shall take effect accordingly; nevertheless the Creditors

and

and Debtors ſhall, as to all things, have the benefit of this Act, for the forcing and making good ſuch Agreement.

By another Act *Anno* 8 & 9 *Willielmi tertij*, It is Enacted, That if after the firſt day of *May*, 1697. the Marſhal of the *Kings-Bench*, or Warden of the *Fleet*, or any other Keeper or Keepers of any Priſon, ſuffer any of their Priſoners to be at large, out of the Rules of their reſpective Priſons, (except by virtue of ſome Writ of *Habeas Corpus* or Rule of Court, to be granted by Motion or Petition in open Court,) every ſuch going or being out of the ſaid Rules is declared to be an Eſcape. *Eſcape.*

Such as obtain Judgments for Eſcapes againſt the Marſhal, or Warden, or Deputies, may have all lawful Satisfaction, and the Judges of the Courts (upon the parties Oath, that the ſame was obtained without Fraud or Covin, and that the Debt of the Priſoner eſcaping was real and unſatisfied) ſhall upon Motion in open Court, ſequeſter the Fees and Profits of the Office of Marſhal or Warden, or ſo much as the Court ſhall think fit, with reſpect to the Debts due from the Priſoner eſcaping, towards ſatisfaction of the Debt, with all Coſts and Damages recovered in ſuch Action of Eſcape.

And

And that if the Marſhal or Wardens, or their Deputies, ſhall Sue forth a Writ or Writ of *Error*, to reverſe the Judgment, they ſhall be obliged to put in Special Bail, or elſe no delay of Execution.

If any Marſhal or Warden, or their Deputies, or any other Keeper of any other Priſon within this Kingdom, take any Money, Reward or Security, &c. to permit or connive at any Eſcape, he or they ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* and his Office, and be ever after incapable of executing any ſuch Office.

This Act not to make void any Securities given for Lodgings without the Priſons, and within the Rules of the ſaid *Kings-Bench* and *Fleet*, ſo as the ſame be not taken for Inlargment out of or beyond the Rules of the ſaid Priſons.

No retaking on Freſh-purſuit, to be given in evidence on Trial, for Eſcape by the Marſhal, Warden, Deputies, or other Keepers of Priſon, unleſs pleaded Specially, and Oath reſpectively made in Writing, That the Priſoner did eſcape without Conſent, privity or knowledge of ſuch Marſhal (&c.) if the party ſhall afterwards be convicted that the Affidavit was falſe, he ſhall forfeit 500 *l.*

If a Priſoner Committed in Execution ſhall eſcape, the Creditor may re take him by a new *Capias*, or *Capias ad ſatisfaciendum*, or ſue forth any kind of Execution on the Judgment.

If

If the Marſhal, Warden, their Deputies or other Keepers of Priſons, ſhall after one days Notice in Writing, given for that purpoſe, refuſe to ſhew any Priſoner Committed in Execution to the Creditor, at whoſe Suit ſuch Priſoner was Commiited or Charged, or to his Attorney; Every ſuch Refuſal ſhall be adjudged to be an Eſcape in Law.

If any perſon deſiring to charge any Priſoner with any Action or Execution, ſhall deſire to be inform'd by the Marſhal or Warden, or their Deputies, or any other Keeper of Priſon or Priſons, whether ſuch perſon be a Priſoner in his Cuſtody, or not, he or they ſhall give a true Note in Writing thereof to the perſon requeſting the ſame, or to his lawful Attorney, upon demand, at his Office for that purpoſe; or in default thereof ſhall forfeit the Sum of 50 *l.*

And if ſuch Note be given, That ſuch perſon is an actual Priſoner in Cuſtody, every ſuch Note ſhall be accepted and taken as a ſufficient Evidence, That ſuch peſon was at that time a Priſoner in actual Cuſtody.

That Marſhal and Wardens ſhall Inroll their Conveyances and Mortgages of their Inheritance of the Priſons, Priſon-houſes, &c. or elſe ſuch Deeds to be void.

That they who ſhall have the Inheritance of the ſaid two Priſons, ſhall execute their Offices in proper perſon, or by their ſufficient Deputies, for whom they ſhall

ſhall be Anſwerable by Sequeſtration, &c.

That upon Filing a Bill againſt the Warden of the *Fleet* in the *Common-Pleas*, or *Exchequer-Courts* at *Weſtminſter*, and a Rule given to plead in eight days after, Judgment may be ſigned, if no Plea within three days after the Rule is out.

Alſo any perſon after filing or entring a Declaration with the proper Officer againſt any Priſoner in the *Fleet*, and delivering a Copy thereof to the Defendant in any Perſonal Actions, or to the Turn-Key or Porter of the *Fleet* Priſon, and after a Rule given to plead (to be out at eight days after) and Affidavit made before any Juſtice of the Court of *Common-Pleas*, or ſome of the Barons of the *Exchequer*, of ſuch delivery, may ſign Judgment, as if the Defendant had been charged at the Bar of the *Common-Pleas* or *Exchequer*.

That no Priſoner ſhall be compellable to pay Chamber-Rent within any Priſon, longer than he is actually in poſſeſſion of ſuch Chamber, and then not above 2 *s.* 6 *d. per* Week for any ſuch Chamber; he that takes or demands more, ſhall for every Offence forfeit 20 *s.*

Alſo, He that hath any Debt owing to him from any perſon who ſhall reſide within *White Fryars*, *Savoy*, *Salisbury-Court*, *Ram-Alley*, *Mitre-Court*, *Fullers-Rents*, *Baldwyn's Gardens*, *Mountague-Cloſe*, or *White Fryars, &c.*

or the *Minories*, *Mint*, *Clink*, *Dead-man's Place*, may take out legal Proceſs in *London* or *Middleſex*, and demand ſuch Sheriff or Officer (as the Caſe ſhall require, if the Plaintiff think it requiſite) to take ſuch Power as ſhall be requiſite, and enter any the ſaid pretended Priviledge places to arreſt the perſon, or ſeize his Goods upon Execution.

If the Sheriff or other Officer refuſe, upon Requeſt, to uſe his beaſt endeavour to execute ſuch Proceſs, he ſhall pay to the Plaintiff 100 *l.* to be recovered by Action of *Debt*, *&c.*

Such perſons as ſhall reſiſt the Officers, ſhall forfeit for every time he ſo offends, 50 *l.* and ſhall by ſome Juſtice be committed to ſome Common Gaol, there to remain till the next Aſſizes, Seſſions or General Gaol-delivery; and being Convicted, ſhall undergo ſuch Impriſonment, and be ſet in the Pillory as the Court ſhall think fit.

Reſcue. He that makes a Reſcous within the ſaid places, or aiding thereto, being lawfully convicted, ſhall forfeit to the Plaintiff 500 *l.* to be recovered by Action of *Debt*, *&c.* in any of the Courts at *Weſtminſter*; and if after ſuch Recovery he pay not the Sum with full Coſts, within a Month after Judgment ſigned and demand made, upon producing a Copy of the Judgment, and Oath made of the Money not being paid, he ſhall by the Sheriff be tranſported to one

one of His Majeſties Plantations beyond Seas, to remain for ſeven years; if he return in that time, he is adjudged a Felon without Clergy.

If any within ſuch pretended Priviledged places knowingly conceal or harbour ſuch perſon as made the Reſcous, being convicted thereof, ſhall alſo be Tranſported as aforeſaid, unleſs within one Month after Conviction he pay the full Debt or Debts to the Plaintiff with full Coſts; if he return within the ſaid time, 'tis Felony without benefit of Clergy.

The ſeveral Penalties in this Act, not particularly diſpoſed of, ſhall go, one to half His Majeſty, the other to him that will Sue for the ſame, to be recovered as aforeſaid.

This Act to be taken as a General Law, and ſuch as are Sued for Executing it may plead the General Iſſue, and give the Act and Special Matter in Evidence, and may have treble Coſts.

Salt-makers and Salters.

By *Stat.* 5 & 6 *W.* & *M. Seſſ.* 2. *cap.* 1. From and after the 25*th* day of *March* 1694, there ſhould be raiſed, levied, collected and paid unto their Majeſties until the 7*th* day of *May* 1697, and no longer for *Salt*, the Rates and Duties following, *viz.*

This Statute continued for ever, ſee after.

Three pence by the Importer for every Gallon of *Salt*, not being of the Product or Manufacture of this Kingdom, imported after the ſaid 25*th* of *March*, over and above the preſent Duties then payable for *Salt* imported.

The Duties ſet on all foreign and imported *Salt*, to be paid in ready Money upon Entry made before the Landing; and if any landed before due Entry with the Collectors, or before the Duty ſatisfied, or without a Warrant for Landing (the ſame firſt ſigned by the Collector in the Port) the ſame or the value to be forfeited, and to be recovered in ſuch manner as any Forfeiture is to be recovered, mentioned in the Act of 12 *Car.* 2. Entituled, *An Act for the taking away the Court of Wards and Liveries, and Tenures in Capite, &c.* or by any other Statute in force relating to the Revenue of Exciſe. Nevertheleſs, ſuch Importer of Foreign *Salt*, to have ſix Months time for the payment, giving ſecurity to the Collector; but if he pay ready Money, then to have 10 *l. per Cent.* abated.

Every Gallon of *Salt*, and *Rock-ſalt* made within this Kingdom, ſhould pay one penny half penny, and after that rate for a greater or leſſer quantity.

The Duties upon *Salt* to be managed by the Commiſſioners of the Exciſe, and the Collectors to be appointed under their Hands and Seals.

All

All Markers and Proprietors of *Salt*, and *Rock-salt* to make true Entries with the Officers appointed, of the quantities of *Salt* by them made or taken out of the Pits, and to have a Warrant *gratis* under the Hand and Seal of the Officer, impowering such Maker or Proprietor to carry away the same before removed, the said said Warrant to be given upon payment, or security of payment within six Months after such Entry: Provided, if any person at the time of Entry and Delivery paid down the Duty imposed, he should be allowed at the rate of 10 *l. per Cent.*

That it should be lawful for the Officers appointed, to Seize all such *Salt* which should be conveyed away before Entry made, without Warrant of the Commissioners or other Collectors; and the *Salt* that should be so seized, to be brought to the Officer next such place where such *Salt* was seised, and there detained, and if not claimed by the true Owner within ten days after Seisure, to be forfeited and sold at the next general day of Sale, to be appointed by the Commissioners or their Officers, one Moiety to the use of their Majesties, the other to him that seised the same, and if the Owner claim the same within ten days, and should not make it appear before the next Justice of Peace in the County where such Seizure was, by Oath of one or more Witnesses, that the

Salt was duly entred, and that there was a Warrant for carrying away the ſame, then it ſhould be forfeited and diſpoſed as aforeſaid, and he that carried, or cauſed to be conveyed away ſhould forfeit double the value.

No Retailer to be permitted to Ship off any *Salt* to be ſent to any Port in *England* or *Wales* or to *Berwick*, before he made it appear by Oath, or otherwiſe, before the Commiſſioners or their Officers, or ſome or one of them, that the Duty of ſuch *Salt* was paid or ſecured, or that it was bought of ſome other Retailer, or Shopkeeper that had paid the Duty.

That the Maſter and Commander of any Ship or Veſſel, that ſhould after the 25*th* of *March* aforeſaid, Tranſport any *Salt*, from one Port to another in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, ſhould before Landing it, deliver to the Collector of the Duty in the ſaid Port, a true particular of the quantity thereof, ſigned by the Collector of the Duty, and the Officers of the Cuſtoms in that Port from whence the Veſſel came, and that then the Maſter or his Mate, or the Boat-Swain of ſuch Ship or Veſſel, ſhould make Oath before the Commiſſioners or their Officers, or one of them, that to his knowledge there had not been taken into the ſaid Ship any *Salt*, ſince he or they came from ſuch Port; and if ſuch Ship was to deliver her *Salt*, part at one Port

Port and part at another, then the Collectors of the Duty, and the Officers of the Cuſtom, where ſuch part was to be delivered, ſhould *gratis* certifie on the Cocket, Tranſire, or other Warrant, or by Certificate under Hand and Seal of the Officer, what quantity of the *Salt* mentioned in the Cocket whence ſuch Ship came, had been there Landed, upon Forfeiture of double the value of the *Salt* otherwiſe delivered.

That all *Salt* imported by Sea or Land into *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, and not of the product of any of the ſaid places, to be adjudged Foreign *Salt*, and ſo chargable; and all *Scotch Salt* brought by Land into *England* to be entred at *Carliſle* or *Berwick*, under Forfeiture of double the value.

The Juſtices of Peace (not concerned in making or ſelling *Salt*) at every *Eaſter* and *Michaelmas* Seſſions, to ſet the prices of *Salt* to be ſold by the firſt Seller for the next half year, and none to ſell above thoſe prices under the penalty of 5 *l.* and Forfeiture of double the value, to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of the Offenders Goods, one half to the King, the other to the Informer.

The General Iſſue to be pleaded by the Defendant on Suit, and the ſpecial matter given in Evidence, and if the Verdict paſſed for the Defendant, or the Plaintiff Non-ſuited, he ſhould have double Coſts.

No *Certiorari* to ſuperſede Execution, or other proceeding upon any Orders made by the ſaid Chief Commiſſioners, or Juſtice of Peace in perſuance of this Act.

All *Salt* to be meaſured by a Buſhel of eight Gallons *Wincheſter* Meaſure, by fit Meaſurers, Sworn and admitted by ſome Neighbouring Juſtice without Fee, upon Forfeiture of double the value of *Salt* not ſo meaſured.

No *Salt* to be delivered from any *Salt-works* or *Pits*, without notice to the Officer upon Forfeiture of the *Salt* ſo delivered, and upon Forfeiture of 20 *l.* by the Owner of the *Saltworks*, one half to the King and the other to the Informer.

If any of the *Salt* for which the Duty ſhould have been repaid and diſcharged upon the exportation thereof, ſhould by fraud or otherwiſe be Landed in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, before the Duty be again paid, and ſuch Entry and all other things performed, as are therein required in caſe where any Foreign *Salt* was imported, the Offender to forfeit double the value of ſuch *Salt* ſo Landed, and ſuch other penalties as therein inflicted upon any perſon Landing Foreign *Salt* contrary to the intent of this Act.

If any Merchant being a Subject of the Realm, ſhould Ship any *Salt* that had paid the Duty, to convey it by Sea to any part of *England*, and the Veſſel ſhould happen

to

to be loſt or taken, he ſhould upon proof before the Juſtices at Quarter Seſſions of ſuch loſs, have a Certificate of it, and upon producing the ſame to any Collector of the Duty, the Officer ſhould let him buy the like quantity without paying any Duty for the ſame.

The Owners of any *Rock Salt*, might remove the ſame into Warehouſes after due Entry thereof made, and a Warrant or Ticket taken for the ſame from the Officer next to the *Salt Pits*, and the Owner ſhould not be obliged to pay, or ſecure the payment of the ſaid Duty, till the ſaid *Rock Salt* ſhould be ſold and delivered.

That all *Salt* made in *Cheſhire* ſhould be Entred by weight only 56 *l.* weight, to be taken to be a *Wincheſter* Buſhel of eight Gallons, *Wincheſter* Meaſure, and to be entred and taxed accordingly, and all *Salt* taken out of the Pits to be entred by weight only, and that ſixſcore pounds weight to be deemed a *Wincheſter* Buſhel, of eight Gallons *Wincheſter* Meaſure, and entred accordingly: And where any *Rock Salt* ſhall be melted and refined, which had before paid the Duty, the Refiner to have allowance after the rate of 12 *d. per* Buſhel; Oath being firſt made before ſome Juſtice of Peace, of the particular quantity by him ſo imploied.

By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 31. For the encouragement of ſuch perſons, who ſhall voluntarily contribute to the advancing into the *Exchequer*, towards carrying on the War, any Sum or Sums of Money not exceeding Five and twenty hundred and ſixty four thouſands pounds, upon the Terms therein mentioned, Enacted, That all Duties upon *Salt* granted by an Act made 5 & 6 *W.* & *M.* until the 17 of *May* 1697. ſhall continue for ever, to be raiſed in the ſame manner and form, and under ſuch penalties as are mentioned in the ſaid Act.

And that all *Salt* made from *Rock Salt*, (allowing the Draw-back for the ſame, as in the Act of 5 & 6 *W.* & *M.* *cap.* 7. is *Salt* mentioned) and all refined *Salt*, or made from *Salt*, either imported, or made in *England*, was and is chargable with the Duty of one penny half penny *per* Gallon, any thing in the ſaid Act notwithſtanding.

All *Salt* and *Saltworks*, (*Rock Salt* excepted) ſhall be aſcertained as to the ſaid Duties, at the rate of Fifty ſix pounds weight to the Buſhel, eight Gallons to the Buſhel.

All *Salts* whether of the product of this Kingdom or *Wales*, or brought from *Scotland*, brought in, Landed or put on Shore before due Entry be made, and payment of Duties by the ſaid Act impoſed ſhall be forfeited; one Moiety to the Seizer or Informer. Every Collector for the ſaid

said Duties should after the 17 of *May* 1696, provide at every *Salt-work* a sufficient Beam, Scale and weights or Stilard, and fix the same in some convenient place about such *Salt-work*, for the weighing all *Salt* that shall be delivered from the said *Salt-work*, and one or more sufficient person shall be Sworn before a Justice of Peace, without fee, for the due and true weighing the same, which weighers shall be satisfied and paid for their pains by the Collector of the said Duties.

Officers shall deliver *gratis*, and without delay, such, and so many Warrants and permits to each carrier of *Salt*, as he shall demand, for the several Horse-loads of *Salt* as he shall load at one time, and at one *Salt-work*, that all persons selling *Salt* (except Foreign *Salt*) after the 17 of *May* 1696, shall sell the same after the Rate of 56 pound weight to the Bushel and so propotionably, under the penalty of forfeiting the Sum of 5 *l.* to the Informer.

The Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London*, to set reasonable Rates upon *Salt*, to be sold there and within the Bills of Mortality, and the Justices of Peace within their respective Counties, Cities and Places, and to alter and correct the same (if necessary) by writing duly made and published; which Rates and Prices so set, altered and corrected, are to be observed, accepted, received and taken by

all persons selling *Salt* in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*; and if any person shall sell any *Salt*, at any higher price or rate, or refuse to sell at the prices and rates aforesaid; such person shall for every such Offence forfeit the Sum of 5 *l.* to be levied out of the Goods and Chattels of such Offender by Distress and Sale thereof, by Warrant under the Hand and Seal of the said Mayor of *London*, or of any Justice of Peace of the place, where such Offence shall be committed, or distress, and in default thereof, it shall be lawful by the like Warrant as aforesaid to Imprison the Offender, till he shall pay the said Sum of 5 *l.* one Moiety for the use of the King, the other for the Informer or Prosecutor.

Note, *Stat.* 8 & 9 *W.* 3. Gives 2 *d. per* Gallon more for *Salt* imported, and 1 *d.* for homemade.

Schoolmasters.

By *Stat.* 23 *Eliz.* 1. None shall keep a *Schoolmaster* which absents himself from Church, or not allowed by the Bishop or Ordinary, in pain of 10 *l.* for every Month he so keeps him, and such *Schoolmaster* shall be for ever after disabled to teach Youth, and shall suffer one whole years Imprisonment without Bail; one third of the Forfeiture to the Queen, an other-

other to the Poor of the Parish, and the other to the Prosecutor.

Persons restrained by 17 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. and others not first taking, and subscribing the Oath therein mentioned, and not frequenting Divine Service established by Law, shall not teach any School by themselves or others, on pain to forfeit 40 *l.* one third to the King, another to the Poor of the Parish, and the other to the Prosecutor.

By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 4. *Schoolmasters* of publick or private Schools, and Tutors of Youth in private Families, shall at, or before their respective Admissions, subscribe the Declaration therein mentioned, in default whereof they shall be utterly deprived of their places *ipso facto*: And such *Schoolmasters* and private Tutors, teaching any Youth before License from the Archbishop or Ordinary of the Dioceſs, and before such Subscription shall for the first Offence, suffer three Months Imprisonment, and for the second the like Imprisonment, and forfeit 5 *l.*

Silkthrowers.

By *Stat.* 19 *H.* 7. 21. None shall bring, or cause to be brought into *England* any *Silk* wrought (by it self or with other Stuff) *Ribbon*, *Laces*, *Girdles*, *Cauls*, *Corses*, *Tissues* or *Points*, in pain to forfeit

forfeit the ſame or the value thereof, to be divided betwixt the King and the Seiſor or Proſecutor: But all other *Silk* (both wrought and raw) may be imported and ſold at pleaſure.

Stat. 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 15. None ſhall exerciſe the Trade of *Silk-throwers*, unleſs ſuch as have ſerved ſeven years Apprentiſhip thereto, on pain to forfeit 40 *s.* for every Month, the one half to the King, the other to him that will Sue in any Court of Record, or before the Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, or Juſtices of the Peace in the Quarter Seſſions.

The Maſters, Wardens, Aſſiſtants and Commonalty of the Company of *Silk-throwers* in *London* (which extends to *London*, *Weſtminſter*, or within 20 Miles compaſs) may execute within the Precinct aforeſaid, all Authorities granted by this Act, or their Letters Patents of Incorporation.

Silkwinders and Doublers, Purloyning, Embezelling, Pawning, Selling or Detaining Silk delivered to them to wind or double, they and their Journymen, Buyers and Receivers of ſuch Silk, being convicted by Confeſſion or Oath of one Witneſs before a Juſtice of Peace, or Chief Officer of the City or Town Corporate where, &c. ſhall make ſuch recompence for Damages and Charges, not exceeding what the party grieved ſhall prove he is endam-

endamaged and hath expended, as the said Justice or, &c. shall appoint, and in default of Satisfaction within 14 days after Conviction, shall be Whipt or set in the Stocks. See after.

Also, Freemen of the Company may imploy Native Subjects, and no others to double and wind Silk, thô they have not served 7 years as Apprentices: But the Corporation shall not by virtute of this Act make Ordinances, to set Rates on throwing of Silk.

By *Stat.* 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 6. A By-law made by the Company of *Silk Throwers* in *London*, Stinting the Freemen of the said Company, not to work with above 160 Spindles at one time, and the Assistants not with above 240, is made null and void, and the Company disabled from making any By-law, which shall limit the number of the Utensils about the said Mystery.

Also, No By-law made or to be made by the said Company, shall confine any Freeman, to take a less number than three Apprentices at any time.

5 & 6 *W.* & *M. Sess.* 2. *cap.* 14. Provides for the Commissioners of the Customs Marking and Sealing *Lustrings* and *Alamodes* then imported, and to be imported, and that those imported after *May* 1694, and not Sealed and Marked shall be forfeited, and the Importers or Possessors thereof

thereof, ſubject to ſuch and the like Penalties and Forfeitures as Importers of French Goods; and Counterfeiters of ſuch Marks and Seals, to forfeit 500 *l.* to any that will Sue for the ſame, in any of their Majeſties Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*.

The *Stat.* 6 *&* 7 *W.* 3. *cap.* 18. Gives a penalty of 100 *l.* for every Offence, by ſuch as deal, buy, ſell or ſend beyond the Seas, *Alamodes* and *Luſtrings* not Marked at the *Cuſtom-houſe*, or by the *Luſtring* Company, one half to the King, the other to him that will Sue, &c. and the buyer that diſcovers it within a year ſhall be diſcharged, and ſhall have one Moiety of the Sum impoſed on the party ſo ſelling.

By *Stat.* 8 *&* 9 *Will.* 3. For the further incouragment of the Manufacture of *Luſtrings* and *Alamodes*, It is Enacted, That Importers of Foreign *Alamodes* and *Luſtrings* from beyond Seas into *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, without paying the Duty impoſed for them, or importing, ſuch as are prohibited, or that ſhall by way of Inſurance, or otherwiſe undertake or agree to deliver, or in purſuance of any undertaking, &c. ſhall deliver any ſuch Goods, and the perſon who ſhall agree to pay any rewards for inſuring, or conveying any ſuch, or ſhall knowingly take the ſame into his Poſſeſſion, may be proſecuted

ſecuted therefore in any Action, Suit or Information, and thereupon a *Capias* in the firſt Proceſs ſpecifying the penalty ſued for, ſhall iſſue; and ſuch perſon ſhall give good Bail by natural born Subjects, perſons naturalized or Denizens, tothe Officer to appear at the Return of the Writ, and at the time of Appearance give ſufficient Bail, by ſuch perſons as aforeſaid, to anſwer and pay the Forfeitures and Penalties incurred for ſuch Offence in caſe he ſhall be Convicted, or elſe to yield his Body to Priſon.

By the ſaid Act, All black *Alamodes* and *Luſtrings* whereſoever Manufactured, which ſhall be found in the poſſeſſion of any perſon not Marked and Sealed with the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Mark or Seal, or of the Royal *Luſtring* Company, ſhall be forfeited, and may be Seiſed, whether the ſame have been before ſuch Seizure, bought or ſold or not, and the Perſon in whoſe Poſſeſſion they are found, ſhall incur all the penalties contained.

No *Alamodes* or *Luſtrings* Seiſed and Forfeited by vertue of any Law, ſhall be conſumed or uſed in this Kingdom, but ſhall be Exported again and not Sold, or diſpoſed, but on Condition to be Exported; they ſhall immediately upon Seiſure, be carryed to the *Cuſtom-Houſe* Ware-Houſe in *London*, and if Forfeited, be there ſold by Inch of Candle on Condition to be Exported,

ported, and be carryed on Ship-board in order to Exportation, and that not untill the Buyer gives Security to Export them, and not again Land them in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*, and no allowance of drawing back Duty by the Exporter.

Alſo ſuch perſons as ſhall imbezil, pawn, ſell or detain any Silk delivered to them to warp, wind, or work up, or after the ſame is wrought up, and alſo all and every Receivers and Buyers, or takers to pawn of the ſame, ſhall be ſubject to all the penalties and forfeitures, *&c.* provided by the 13 *&* 14. and by the 26 *Car.* 2. for Regulating the Trade of *Silk-Throwing*.

Weavers who had ſuch *Alamodes* and *Luſtrings* by them, as were Manufactured here, and unſeal'd, *&c.* were before the firſt of *May*, to have them Seal'd *gratis* by the Company; And for preventing the Sale of others under colour thereof, they are to give an account weekly to the Company to whom they have Sold them ſo Sealed, *&c.* under penalty of double the value for every omiſſion, to be recovered as the other penalties to be inflicted by this Act; and the Company are to keep the Regiſter of the ſaid Sales.

See before Merchants.

Skinners

Skinners.

No Merchant or other, shall Dress or cause to be Dressed in his House, or by any Workman, (being no Skinner) appointed by him for that purpose, any black Cony Skins of this Realm, nor Transport any such, or pack them to be Transported, before they be Tawed, and duly wrought by such as are Artizan-Skinners, or Tawers under them, in pain to forfeit them, or the value thereof.

No Merchant shall buy or contract for any Cony-skins or Lamb-skins, under the number of a 1000 black Cony-skins, 3000 gray Cony-skins, and 2000 Lamb-skins at one and the same time, to be so bought and delivered intirely together, and not by parcels, except they be bought by the Artizan Skinners: Neither shall the Merchant sell them again in less parcels than aforesaid, (unless to the Artizan Skinners) in pain to forfeit the same, or the value thereof.

None shall Retain any Servant, Journyman or Apprentice, to work in Trade of a Skinner, unless he himself hath served Seven years as an Apprentice in the same Trade, in pain to forfeit the double value of his Ware so wrought.

The forfeitures aforesaid are to be divided betwixt the King and the Seisor, or Prosecutor.

Soap-

Soap-Sellers.

Every *Soap-maker* ſhall cauſe his Veſſels to be as followeth, *viz.* every empty Barrel to contain 32 Gallons, and Weight 26 pounds; the Content of the half Barrel to be 16 Gallons, and the Weight 13 pounds, and the Content of the Firken 8 Gallons, and the Weight 6 pounds and an half, in pain to forfeit for every Veſſel otherwiſe ordered, 3 *s.* 4 *d.* The Wardens of the Myſtery of *Coopers* within the City of *London* (taking with them an Officer of the Mayor) ſhall have power to Search and Gage all Veſſels made for *Ale*, *Beer* and *Soap*, to be put to Sale within *London* and the *Suburbs*, and within two Miles compaſs without the *Suburbs* (as well within the Liberties, as without) and to examine their Contents and Weight, and (being found right) to mark them with St. *Antony*'s Croſs; which Searchers ſhall have for their Fee, a Farthing for every Veſſel, to be paid by the Owner thereof, and may retain the Veſſel until the Fee be paid: And if any be found Defective, they have power to amend or burn them, and the Owner of ſuch Defective Veſſels, ſhall forfeit 12 *d.*

In other places where there is no Wardens, the Head Officer ſhall do it, and ſhall have the like power and advantages as thoſe of *London*.

Stock-

Stock-jobbers and Brokers.

By Act 8 & 9 *Willielmi tertij*, for Restraining the number and ill practice of Stock-jobbers and pretended Brokers, It is Enacted, That no Person whatsoever shall directly or indirectly use or exercise the Office, Trade, Mystery, Occupation or Employment of a Broker, or Act or Deal as such within the Cities of *London*, *Westminster*, or *Borough* of *Southwark*, or Weekly Bills of Mortality, in making Bargains and Contracts between Merchants and Merchants, or between Merchants and Tradesmen, or others concerning their Wares and Merchandises to be Bought or Sold; or taken up by Exchange, *&c.* or concerning Tallies or Orders, Bills of Credit, or Tickets payable at the Receipt of the *Exchequer* or publick Offices, or concerning Bank Bills, or the Companies Stock, or any Members share, until such Person be Licensed by the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of *London*, and shall have taken the Oath in the Act appointed, and the Oath in the Act *primo Willielmi & Mariæ*, and Subscribe the Association, and enter into Bond of 500 *l.* to execute his Office without fraud, *&c.*

That there shall not be above 100 such at one time: That their Names and Habitations shall be set up on the *Royal Exchange*,

change, and *Guild-Hall London*; And if any Perſon not being ſo admitted, ſhall directly or indirectly exerciſe the ſaid Office or Employment of a Broker, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit 500 *l.* over and above all other forfeitures that he ſhall incur by virtue of this Act.

Such Perſon as knowingly makes uſe or employs ſuch an unlicenſed Broker or Stock-jobber, forfeits 500 *l.* and he that acts as ſuch in the diſcounting of Tallies, Exchequer or Bank-Bills, or Notes, or in Stock-jobbing, or Selling of Bank Stock, or any other Intereſt or Securities upon Fond or Fonds granted by Parliament, ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* and being legally Convicted thereof, ſhall ſtand in the Pillory three ſeveral days, one hour in each day.

The Sworn Broker is to keep a Regiſter-Book of all his Contracts and Bargains between Party and Party, and enter the ſame within three days, and the parties Names, to the end he may produce the ſame when lawfully required, upon forfeiture of 50 *l.* for every Omiſſion.

If he takes above Ten Shillings *per Cent* for Brokage, he forfeits 10 *l.* for every Offence.

Each Broker is to carry about him a Silver Medal, with his Majeſties Coat of Arms thereon, and on the Reverſe, the Arms of the City of *London*, with the Brokers Name, which Medal he ſhall produce at the concluding

concluding of every Bargain by him to the parties concern'd, or to ſuch as ſhall be preſent, upon pain of forty Shillings for every omiſſion.

If any ſuch Broker ſhall directly or indirectly deal for himſelf, in the Exchange or Remittance of Moneys, or ſhall buy any Tallies, Orders, Bill, or ſhare or intereſt in any Joynt Stock to be Aſſigned or Tranſferred to his own uſe, or buy any Goods, Wares or Merchandizes, to Sell again for his own Benefit or Advantage, or ſhall make any Gain or Profit in Buying or Selling any Goods over and above the Brokage allowed by this Act, he or they ſo offending, ſhall forfeit 200 *l.* and being Convicted of ſuch Offence, ſhall be for ever incapable to Trade, Act, or Deal as a Broker for any Perſon or Perſons whatſoever.

The Sworn Broker is forthwith (after his knowledge thereof) to diſcover other Stockjobbers and Receivers of *Præmiums* contrary to this Act, to the end they may be proſecuted: If he neglect or conceal ſuch, upon proof thereof before the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen, he may by them be Diſplaced, and ſhall ever after be incapable to be a Broker, or to Act or Deal as ſuch.

All Penalties and Forfeitures given or granted by this Act, ſhall be Recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information,

tion, in any of his Majesties Courts of *Westminster*. One Moyety to his Majesty, the other to him that shall sue for the same.

This Act to continue from the first of *May* 1697. for three years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

No Person for Buying or Selling of Cattel, Corn, or any other Provisions or Coal shall be esteemed a Broker, within the meaning of this Act.

Also no Sworn Broker after the first of *May* 1697. until the end of the next Session of Parliament, shall Act or Deal, or drive any Bargain or Contract, to Buy or Sell for Money, any Tallies or other Securities, upon any Fund or Funds granted by Parliament, unless he or they shall be Licensed so to do by the Lords Commissioners of the Treasury, or any three of them, under the penalty of 500 *l.* to the uses aforesaid, to be recovered in manner as is aforesaid.

Note that by an Act made 8 & 9 *W.* 3. for making good the Deficiencies of several Funds, and for enlarging the Capital Stock of *England*, It is Enacted, That for five years after the 10*th* of *June* 1697. or before the end of the then next Session of Parliament, no Person shall give or take directly or indirectly for any Tally or Order, above 6 *per Cent* more than the Interest

intereſt thereof, under the penalty of treble the value of the Principal, and to ſuffer as an Extortioner.

Alſo every Broker or Sollicitor, who ſhall after the Tenth of *June*, take above 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for the Brokridge of 100 *l.* ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* and contracting for any *Præmium* contrary to this Act, ſhall forfeit 500 *l.* and ſuffer as an Extortioner.

Tilemakers.

Stat. 17. *E.* 4. 4. Tile-Earth ſhall be caſt up before the firſt of *November*, ſhired and turned before the firſt of *February*, and not made into Tiles, before the firſt of *March*, and ſhall likewiſe be tryed and ſevered from Stones, Maln, Marle, and Chalk.

A plain Tile ſhall contain in length ten Inches and an half, in breadth ſix Inches and a quarter, and in thickneſs half an Inch half a quarter, at leaſt: A Roof or Croſs Tile in length, thirteen Inches, and in thickneſs as before, with convenient deepneſs accordingly; a Gutter and a Corner Tile in length ten Inches and an half, with a convenient thickneſs, breadth and deepneſs.

If any ſhall Sell Tile otherwiſe made, he ſhall forfeit to the buyer double the value thereof, to be recovered by Action of Debt, and beſides ſhall make Fine and Ranſom at the Kings Will. Juſtices

Justices of Peace shall Hear and Determine these Defaults and Offences, as well at the Suit of the King, as of the party grieved, and shall not set less Fine upon an Offender of this Act, than after the rate of 5 *s.* for every Thousand of plain Tile, 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Hundred of Roof Tile, and 2 *s.* for every Hundred of Corner or Gutter Tile.

The said Justices of Peace have also Authority to appoint Searchers of Tile, who shall diligently execute that Office, in pain to forfeit to the King for every default 10 *s.* and they shall have of every Tilemaker for such Search, after the Rate of 1 *d.* for every Thousand of plain Tile, a half penny for every Hundred of Roof Tile, and a farthing for every Hundred of Corner and Gutter Tile; and shall make presentment of all Defaults found at the next Sessions, which shall be as effectual in Law, as the presentment of Twelve Men.

None shall put Tile to Sale before Search be made, in pain to forfeit the same; and the Justices of Peace have also power to hear and determine in the Defaults of the said Searchers.

Vintners and Wine-Coopers.

By the *Stat.* 4 *Ed.* 3. 12. None shall Sell Wines but at a reasonable price, according to the price at the Ports from whence they come,

come, allowing the expence of their Carriage, to the places where they are Sold. And Trial shall be made of such Wines twice a year, *viz.* at *Easter* and *Michaelmas*. But 37 *H.* 8. 23. says betwixt the 20*th* of *November*, and the last day of *December* (if need require,) by the Lords of Towns and their Bailiffs, and likewise by Mayors and Bailiffs, and all corrupt Wines shall be poured out, and the Vessel broken, *&c.*

By *Stat.* 6 *R.* 2. 1. 7. Sweet Wines shall be sold in *England*, at the price of Gascoign and Rhenish Wines are Sold for, and not above, on pain to forfeit the same.

By *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. 14. None shall sell Wine in gross, at other prices, than the Chancellor, Treasurer, President of the Council, *&c.* shall set, so as they cause them to be written, and openly proclaimed in *Chancery* in Term-time, or else in the City, Borough or Town, where any such Wines are sold in Gross. He that Sells otherwise, forfeits 40 *l.* for every Vessel Sold, to be divided (in a Corporation) betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

Also Justices of Peace and Head Officers, have power to Hear and Determine the Defaults of all such as Sell Wine in Gross or by Retail, contrary to this Act.

By 37 *H.* 8. 23. If any refuse to Sell their Wines according to 28 *H.* 8. 14. in

London, the Mayor, Recorder, and two Antient Aldermen, being no *Vintners*, and in other places, the Mayor, Bailiffs, Aldermen, and other Officers, whereof the Chief Officer is to be one, may enter the Houſes of ſuch Perſons, and Sell their Wines at the prices ſo aſſeſſed as aforeſaid.

By 7 *E.* 6. 5. None ſhall Sell Wine by Retail in any other places than in Cities, Burroughs, Port Towns, or Market Towns, or in *Graveſend*, *Sittingborn*, *Tuxford* or *Bagſhot*, in pain of 10 *l. per diem*, for every day they ſell otherwiſe; none ſhall ſell Wine by Retail in any City, Borough, or Corporation, without Licenſe of the Common Councel, Aldermen, Burgeſſes or Commonalty there, nor in any other City, Town, *&c.* not Corporate, without Licence from the Juſtices in Seſſions, in pain of 5 *l. per diem.*

The ſaid Officers or Juſtices ſhall not Licenſe above two in one place to ſell as aforeſaid, in pain of 5 *l.* apiece, but certain places in the Statute are excepted, as *London* 40. *York* 8. *Norwich* 4. *Weſtminſter* 3. *Briſtol* 6. *Lincoln* 3. *Hull* 4. *Shrewsbury* 3. *Exeter* 4. *Salisbury* 3. *Glouceſter* 4. *Weſtcheſter* 4. *Hereford Eaſt* 3. *Worceſter* 3. *Southampton* 3. *Canterbury* 14. *Ipſwich* 3. *Wincheſter* 3. *Oxford* 3. *Cambridge* 4. *Colcheſter* 3. *Newcaſtle* 4.

None ſhall Sell Wine by Retail to be ſpent in his or their Manſion Houſe, or in any other

other place in their Tenure, by any Colour, Craft or Engine, in pain of 10 *l.*

The Forfeitures are between the King and the Prosecutor, the Suit to be prosecuted within a year.

By 12 *Car.* 2. 15. No Officer appointed to grant Licenses for Selling Wines, shall receive any Fees or Rewards for the same, other than 5 *s.* for a Licence, 4 *d.* for an Acquittance, and 6 *d.* for a Bond, in pain of 10 *l.*

None Selling Wines in Gross, shall abuse or mix any of them with other Ingredients, in pain of 10 *l.* and 40 pound for every person Selling such mixed, corrupted or abused Wines by Retail.

No Spanish or Sweet Wines, shall be sold by Retail for above 8 *d.* the Quart, no Rhenish Wines for above 12 *d.* the Quart, and so proportionably for more or less quantity, in pain of 5 *l.* for any quantity so sold.

The several forfeitures are betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

Provided the Lord Chancellor, *&c.* may alter or set the prices of Wines yearly, and in default of such setting prices, the Rates set by this Act, to continue under the aforesaid penalties. But see after

By 1 *W. & M. Sess.* 1 *cap.* 34. for preventing Importation of *French* Goods, and since continued, as has been before observed, 'Tis Enacted,

That none ſhall ſell at, or demand a greater price for any *French* Wines, or ſo Reputed, or other Wines mixt with *French* Wines, after the 10*th* day of *Septtember*, 1689. to the 11*th* day of *September* 1690. than 12 *d.* by the Quart, and after the 10*th* day of *September* 1690. 6 *d.* by the Quart, and no more upon pain to forfeit for every Quart 5 *l.* for the firſt Offence to the Informer, and 10 *l.* for the ſecond; and every other Offence, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information.

That after the 10*th* day of *September* 1689. no Retailer of Wines ſhould utter them other than in Meaſures made of Pewter, and Sealed according to the Statute, on pain to forfeit 5 *l.* for every ſuch offence to the Informer, to be Recovered as aforeſaid.

That if any Merchant, Vintner, Wine-Cooper, or other perſon ſelling Wines by Whole-ſale, or Retail, ſhall Corrupt or Adulterate any Wine, or ſhall utter any Wine Corrupted or Adulterated, they ſhall forfeit 300 *l.* for every ſuch Offence, the one Moiety to their Majeſties, and the other to him that will Seize or Sue for the ſame, by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, &c. and ſhall ſuffer three Months Impriſonment.

By Stat. 2. W. & M. Seſſ. 2. c. 14. If any perſons after the firſt of *Febuary* 1690, ſhould utter by retail, by Glaſs Bottles, or by any other retail Meaſure, not made of Pewter, and ſealed according to Law,

Law, any Wines or other Liquor, or ſhall ſell the ſame for a greater price than by the ſaid Act is appointed, and ſhall be convicted by Confeſſion, or the Oath of two Witneſſes before a Juſtice of Peace, being proſecuted within thirty days after the Offence committed, they ſhall forfeit 50 *s.* for every ſuch Offence, which if not paid upon demand, ſhall be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, by ſuch Juſtices Warrant to the Conſtable, Headborough, &c. the Money ſo levied to be given to the Informer, and for want of Diſtreſs, the Offender to be committed to the Common Gaol till payment of the penalty, and all neceſſary Coſts to be taxed by the Juſtice or Juſtices, before whom the Conviction was.

But Offenders puniſhed by virtue of this Act, ſhall not incur the penalty of any former Law for the ſame Offence; and no Writs of *Certiorari* ſhall ſuperſede, or remove any Proceedings by virtue of this Act.

Upholſters.

None ſhall put to Sale in Fairs or Markets, any Featherbeds, Bolſters, or Pillars, except ſuch as are ſtuffed with one ſort of ſtuff, *viz.* dry pulled Feathers, or clean Down, and not with ſcalded Feathers, Fen, Down or any other unlawful corrupt ſtuff, in pain *Stat.* 11. H. 7. 19.

to forfeit the ſame. Howbeit any (for their private uſe) may make or cauſe to be made, any ſuch unlawful ſtuff or wares, ſo as the ſame be not expoſed to Sale in Fairs or Markets, upon the like pain: Alſo Quilts, Mattreſſes and Cuſhions, ſhall be ſtuffed with one ſort of ſtuff only, *viz.* clean Wool, or clean Flocks, and not with Morſe, Hair, Fendown, Neats Hair, Goats Hair, or other unlawful ſtuff, in pain to forfeit the ſame.

Stat. 5 & 6 E. 6. 23. None ſhall make (to the intent to Sell, or offer to be Sold any Featherbed, Bolſter or Pillow, except the ſame be ſtuffed with dry pulled Feathers, or clean Down only, without mingling of ſcalded Feathers, Fen Down, Thiſtle Down, Sand, Lime Gravel, or other unlawful or corrupt ſtuff, in pain to forfeit the ſame (ſo offred to be ſold, or the value thereof.

None ſhall make (to the intent to Sell or offer to be Sold) any Quilt, Mattreſs or Cuſhions ſtuffed with any other ſtuff than Feathers, Wool, or Flocks alone, in pain to forfeit the ſame (ſo ſold or put to Sale) or the value thereof.

The forfeitures aforeſaid, are to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

Wax-Chandlers.

Stat. 11 *H.* 6. 16. No *Wax-Chandlers*, ſhall Sell or put to Sale any Candle or other wares made of Wax at dearer rate than that he may have only, 4 *d.* in every pound of wares above the common price of plain Wax, in pain to forfeit all ſuch Wares put to Sale, and the value of them Sold, and beſides to make fine to the King.

Juſtices of Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs and Stewards of Franchiſes, have power to examine and ſearch concerning the Breach of this Law, and alſo to hear and determine the Offences committed againſt it.

Stat. 23 *El.* 8. None in mingling or making of Wax, ſhall uſe or cauſe to be uſed, any deceit by mixture or mingling the ſame with Roſin, Tallow, Turpentine, or other deceitful thing, to the intent to Sell it, or to put it to Sale, in pain to forfeit the ſame: And if ſuch deceitful Wax happen to be Sold, before it be Diſcovered, the Melter or Procurer thereof, ſhall forfeit for every pound thereof 2 *s.* to be divided betwixt the Queen and the Party deceived, if he will Sue; but if not, then to the Proſecutor.

Every melter or maker up of unwrought Wax, ſhall have a ſtamp or mark of the breadth of a ſixpence, wherein two Letters of his Surname ſhall be graven, and with this ſhall Stamp every ſuch piece of Wax

Triangularly in three places, upon the outside of every such piece, in pain to forfeit the value of every such piece sold, or put to sale not so stamped.

None shall melt Mix, Work, Sell, or put to Sale, any wrought Wax, Stuff or Wares wrought with Wax, but with good and pure stuff, fit for such work, and sealed with the workers stamp, to the end he may be known, in pain to forfeit all corrupt Wares otherwise wrought, and so sold or put to sale; to be divided as aforesaid.

None shall sell or put to sale any false or mingled Wax, in pain to forfeit the same; to be divided as before.

Honey. All Casks filled with Honey, shall be by the seller thereof marked with two Letters, standing for his Name and Surname, each Letter being an Inch and an half in length at least, and burnt upon the Head of each Cask with an hot Iron, in pain to forfeit 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Cask of Honey sold or put to sale, and not so marked.

None shall fill, sell, or put to sale, any Cask of Honey for a Barrel, Kilderkin or Firkin, unless they contain as followeth, *viz.* the Barrel 32 Gallons wine measure, the Kilderkin 16, and the Firkin 8 in pain to forfeit for every half Gallon so lacking 5 *s.* together with the Cask and Honey therein contained, to be divided as before.

But this Act as to the making of Wax, shall not extend to any selling the Wax of their

their own Bees in open Market, nor to any Servant mingling or corrupting Wax by the Command of his Master, so as he will confess them.

None shall Counterfeit anothers Mark nor Stamp therewith, without the Owners consent, in pain to forfeit for every such Offence 5 *s.* to be divided as before; and in case he be not able to pay it, to be set upon the Pillory in the next Market Town to the place where he offends, and to suffer three Months Imprisonment without Bail.

Wood-Owners, and Wood-Mongers.

Stat. 35 *H.* 8. 17. In every several Wood, called Coppice or Underwood, which shall be felled at 24 years growth, or under, there shall be left unfelled for every Acre thereof 12 Standils of Oak; and in case there shall not be so many Oaks, that number shall be made up of Elm, Ash, Asp, or Beech, which Standils or Storers, shall not be cut down until they shall bear ten Inches Square within three foot of the ground; on pain that every Owner of such Woods, shall forfeit for every Standil not so left 3 *s.* 6. *d.* and also for every such Standil so left, and afterwards cut down as much underwood: Both which forfeitures shall be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor. *Standils.*

Underwoods felled at 14 years growth or under, ſhall during four years next after the 20*th* of *April*, after their felling be preſerved from Deſtruction of Cattel; on pain that the Owner thereof, ſhall forfeit for every Rood thereof unfenced, for every Month 3 *s.* 4 *d.* And underwoods above 14 years growth, and under 24, being ſo felled, ſhall during 6 years next after the 20*th* of *April*, after ſuch felling be ſo preſerved as aforeſaid, upon the like pain.

None ſhall convert into Paſture or Tillage, any ſuch underwood or Coppice containing two Acres or above, and being two furlongs diſtant from the Houſe of the Owners thereof, or from the Houſe from whence ſuch wood doth appertain, on pain to forfeit 40 *s.* every Acre ſo converted.

Coppice. The Owner of Coppices above twenty four years growth, ſhall at the felling thereof, leave 12 ſuch Standils of Oak, or otherwiſe of Elm, Aſh, Beech, or Aſp, as aforeſaid, on pain to forfeit 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every Standil not ſo left; and ſhall not cut them down, before they be of two years growth, on pain of 6 *s.* 8 *d.* for every one ſo cut down. And farther, ſhall preſerve ſuch underwood ſeven years, after their felling from the Deſtruction of Cattel by fencing, on pain to forfeit for every Rood thereof unfenced, for every Month 3 *s.* 4 *d.*

Standils.

Howbeit

Howbeit the Owner of such Under-woods may Fell such Standils aforesaid, for his own use for Building, Repairing, Inclosing and maintaining of Houses, Orchards or Gardens; or for Pailing or Railing, or Inclosing of Parks, Forests, Chases or other Grounds, or for repairing of Waterworks, Dams, Bridges, Floodgates or other Vessels, notwithstanding this Act.

Where there is such a Wood or Coppice, wherein others have Common, the Lord (owner of the Soyl) shall not Fell or Cut the same, (except to his own use) before he and the Commoners shall agree in the setting a fourth part thereof, to be severally inclosed for the Lords use; and in case they cannot agree thereupon, two Justices of Peace appointed by the more part of the Justices in Sessions, shall have power to call together twelve of the Commoners and Inhabitants there, and with the Lord and their consent to set out the fourth part thereof, to be severally inclosed by the said Lord, within one Month after, and then to be felled at his Pleasure, and also to be subject to the aforesaid Laws of other Coppices, upon such penalties as aforesaid only. If any Beast be suffered to come into such fourth, within seven years after they are felled, the Owner of such Cattle shall forfeit for every Beast 4 s. and if the Owner of such Wood or Copice, Cut down any Trees or Under-woods there

con-

contrary to the form aforeſaid, he ſhall forfeit for every Tree ſo Cut down 6 *s.* 8 *d.*

The ſaid Forfeitures are to be recovered in any Court of Record, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

Here during the ſaid ſeven years next after Felling of ſuch fourth part, the Commoners ſhall be excluded for commoning therein; ſo alſo ſhall the Lord be debarred to Common in the reſidue: But after the ſaid ſeven years expired, both the Lord and Commoners may intercommon in the whole as they did before the Diviſion: Provided, That every one may Fell and Incloſe all ſuch his Coppices, or Under-woods in waſt Grounds as before this time have uſed to be incloſed, and preſerved for the maintenance of Wood and Under-wood, notwithſtanding this Act. *Vide poſtea.*

The Commoners alſo (in caſe the ſaid Lord do not Fell his fourth part within four Months after ſuch Diviſion) may Common in the ſaid part until it be Felled.

This Act ſhall not extend to Underwoods in the wild of *Kent*, *Surry* and *Suſſex*, ſave only to the common Woods there.

Neither ſhall it extend to any Timber Trees, growing within two Miles of the Sea in *Cornwall*, dead at the top, or taken by the Kings Commiſſion; neither ſhall any offender be puniſhable by this Act, unleſs he

he be prosecuted within one year after the Offence committed.

None shall break or destroy any Fence or Hedge, made for the saving of any such Woods or Under-woods, in pain of 10 *s.* neither shall any suffer his Swine (of the age of ten weeks or above to go, or run in any such Grounds or Woods unringed, or unpegged, on pain to forfeit for them 4 *d.* a-piece, which said Forfeitures (in the Kings Woods) shall be divided betwixt the King and the finder; but (in other Woods) betwixt the Owner of the Field and the Prosecutor. Under-wood in a Park shall be preserved by Fencing only 4 years after the Felling thereof.

If such Woods happen to be destroyed by the means of a Stranger, and not by the Owner himself, or by his neglect, the Stranger shall be subject to the penalties of this Act, and not the Owner. Yearling Colts, or Calves may be put into such Woods, within two years after the Felling thereof.

By *Stat.* 1 *Eliz.* 5. None shall convert or imploy to Coal or other Fewel, for the making of Iron, any Timber Tree or Trees of Oak, Beech or Ash, of the breadth of a Foot square at the Stubs, and growing with 14 Miles of the *Sea*, or of any part of the *Thames*, *Severn*, *Wye*, *Humber*, *Dee*, *Tine*, *Tees*, *Trent*, or other navigable Rivers, in pain to forfeit 40 *s.* for every Tree *Charcoal, &c.*

Tree so converted, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor.

This Act shall not extend to *Sussex*, the Wilds of *Kent*, or the Parishes of *Charlewood*, *Newdigate* or *Leight* in the Wild of *Surry*.

Woods inclosed.

By *Stat.* 13 *Eliz.* 25. All Woods or Coppices, intended by the Statute of 35 *H.* 8. 17. to be inclosed, and in the springs thereof preserved, shall be so saved by the space two years more than in the several Clauses of the said Act is severally limited; according to the age of such Woods Felled, upon such pains as in the said Act are contained; and none shall put any Cattel in into any such Coppice Woods, from the time of the Fall, until the end of five years, nor from the end of five years any Cattle, but Calves and Yearlings, Colts, only until the end of six years, if the Wood was under 14 years growth at the last Fall, or until the end of eight years, if it was above 14 years growth; and this Addition shall continue as long in force as the said Statute of 35 *H.* 8. 17.

By *Stat.* 23 *Eliz.* 5. None shall convert into Coal or other Fewel, for the making of Iron or Iron-metal, any Wood or Under-wood growing within the compass of 22 Miles of *London*, or the Suburbs thereof, or of the River of *Thames* from *Dorchester*, in the County of *Oxon* downwards, or within 4 Miles of the foot of the

the Downs, betwixt *Arundel* and *Pemsey* in the County of *Sussex*, or of *Winchelsey* or *Rye*, or within 2 Miles of *Pemsey*, or 3 Miles of *Hastings*, in pain to forfeit for every load so converted 40 *s.* to be divided betwixt the Queen and the Prosecutor.

This Act shall not extend to any Woods growing in any such part of the Wilds of *Surrey*, *Sussex* or *Kent*, within 22 Miles of *London* or *Thames*, as is distant above 18 Miles from *London* or *Thames*.

No new Iron-works shall be erected within 22 Miles of *London*, 14 Miles of *Thames*, or 4 Miles of the said *Downs*, *Pemsey*, *Winchelsey*, *Hastings* or *Rye*, in pain of 100 *l.* to be employed as aforesaid.

This Act shall not extend to the Woods of *Christopher Darrel* Gent. in *Newdigate* in the Wild of *Surrey*.

By *Stat.* 27 *Eliz.* 19. None shall make or set up within the County of *Sussex*, *Surry* or *Kent*, any Iron-mill, Furnace, Finary or Blomary, for the making of Iron or Iron-metal, other than upon some old Bays or Pens, whereupon such works have been lately standing, or else upon such Land where such works may be continually furnished with sufficient supply of the parties own Woods, growing upon his own Soyl, being his in Fee-simple, Fee-tail, or for Life without impeachment of Waſt; Iron-works

Waſt; nor ſhall convert to Coal or other Fewel, for the making of ſuch Iron or Iron-metal, any ſound Timber Tree of Oak, Aſh or Elm, which ſhall bear a Foot ſquare at the ſtub or any part thereof; on pain to forfeit for every ſuch new work ſet up 300 *l.* and for every Timber Tree ſo converted 40 *s.* to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

Hwobeit, the Cops and Offal of ſuch Timber Trees, may be converted to Coal for the purpoſes aforeſaid, within the Wilds of *Suſſex*, *Surry* and *Kent*, ſo as it be not within 18 Miles of *London*, 8 Miles of *Thames*, 4 Miles of *Rye* or *Winchelſey*, 3 Miles of *Haſtings*, or 4 Miles of the Foot of the *Downs* betwixt *Arundel* and *Pemſey* aforeſaid.

The *Stat.* of 20 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 3. Is an Act for the increaſe and preſervation of Timber within the Foreſt of *Dean*.

Wool and Woolmongers.

By *Stat.* 13 *R.* 3. 9. None ſhall buy or ſell *Wool*, at more weight than at 14 pounds to the Stone, on pain to forfeit the double to the party grieved, and to make Fine to the King.

None (Alien or Denizen) ſhall make any other refuſe of *Wool*, but Cot, Gare or Villain.

Alſo,

Also, none shall buy *Wool* by these words, *Good packing*, or the like, on pain that the Broker shall suffer half a years Imprisonment, and the Buyers shall make Fine to the King, and recompence the party grieved his double Damages; neither shall any cause *Wools* to be cocquetted, but in the Owners name, on pain to forfeit the same. Woolpackers.

By the 8 *H.* 6. 22. Every Woolpacker shall make good and due Packing, and neither he or any other shall make any Inwinding within the Fleece at the Rolling thereof, nor put therein any Locks, Pelt-wool, Tar, Sand, Earth, Glass or Dirt, on pain that the party grieved shall have his Action of Trespass and Deceit against such Offenders at the Common Law.

So by *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. 17. None shall wind any Fleece of *Wool*, not sufficiently rivered or washed, nor wind therein any Clay, Lead, Stones, Sand, Tails, deceitful Locks, Cot, Calls, Combe, Lambswool, or any other thing, whereby the Fleece may be more weighty, to the deceit of the Buyer; in pain that the Seller of any such deceitful *Wool*, shall forfeit for every such Fleece 6 *d.* to be divided betwixt the King and the Finder.

But this Act shall not extend to such Counties, where the Inhabitants have not customably used to river or wash their Sheep,

Sheep, before they be Shorn, nor to any perſons who have uſed to ſell their *Wool* by tale or number of the Fleeres, and not by weight.

By *Stat.* 2 & 3 *P. M.* 13. Any Inhabitants of *Halifax* may buy *Wools* (otherwiſe than by Ingroſſing and Foreſtalling) ſo as they carry the ſame to *Halifax*, and there ſell them to ſuch poor People of that, or other Pariſhes adjoyning (as to their knowledge) ſhall work them in Cloth or Yarn; and not to rich Clothiers, nor any other to ſell again: But if the Wool-driver ſhall ſell his *Wools* out of *Halifax*, to ſell the ſame unwrought in Yarn or Cloth, every ſuch Offender ſhall forfeit the double value of the *Wool*, ſo ſold or uttered; whereof the King and Queen to have one Moiety, and the Proſecutor the other; and Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions have power to hear and determine their Offences.

Exportation.

By *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 32. None ſhall export or load on any Carriage, or lay on board any Veſſel to export out of *England*, *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick*, *Jerſey*, *Gernſey*, *Sarke* and *Alderney* or *Ireland*, into any place out of the places aforeſaid, any

Sheep.

Sheeps Wool of the growth of the ſaid places, Woolfels, Morlings or Shorlings, Yarn made of *Wool*, Wool-flocks, Fullers-earth or Fullers-clay, on pain to forfeit the ſame, and 20 *s.* for every Sheep, and 3 *s.* for every pound

pound weight of the other Goods; and the Owners of such Ships knowing such Offence, to forfeit all their interest in the said Ships, and Masters and Mariners assisting thereto, all their Goods, and to have Imprisonment for 3 Months, the one Moiety of which Forfeitures to the King, the other to the Informer Suing in any Court of Record, or before the Justices of Peace, or general Quarter Sessions. Ships.

They that Transport, or cause to be Transported any of the Goods aforesaid, and be thereof convicted, shall be disabled to require any Debt belonging to them.

Offences against this Act, may be determined in the County where committed, or where such Offenders are apprehended; the Offenders shall not be impeached, unless within a year after the Offence committed. See after.

Any may Seize to their use and the Kings, any of the Goods aforesaid laid on Board or Packed, or Loaded on any Carriage, or laid near any Water to be conveyed into *Scotland*; but such persons shall not give Evidence, against any that shall be questioned by Virtue of this Act.

All Vessels whereof any *Alien*, or natural born Subjects, not Inhabiting in *England* shall be Owner or part Owner, wherein any of the Goods aforesaid shall be Shipped contrary to this Act, shall be forfeited to the King. Lambskins ready-dressed Vessels

are

are excepted, and neceſſaries for the Ships and perſons therein.

None of the Goods aforeſaid, ſhall be Tranſported out of *England*, *Wales*, Town of *Berwick* or *Ireland* into *Jerſey*, *Gernſey*, *Sarke* or *Alderney*, only *Wool* from the Port of *Southampton*, for the uſe of the Inhabitants of thoſe Iſles, and they that Ship ſuch *Wool*, ſhall before hand deliver to the Cuſtomer, Controller, Surveyor or Searcher of the ſaid Port, a Writing under the Seal of the reſpective Governours of the ſaid Iſles, or their Deputies purporting, that ſuch party is authoriſed to export ſo many number of Tods, and hath entred into ſufficient Bond to his Majeſties uſe for landing in that Iſle; the *Wool* ſo exported not to exceed theſe quantities, *viz.* unto *Jerſey* 2000 Tods of unkeamed *Wool*, to *Gernſey* 1000, to *Alderney* 200, to *Sarke* 100.

The Cuſtomer of the Port of *Southampton*, ſhall keep an account of the *Wools* ſo permitted to be Loaden, on pain to forfeit 100 *l.* to him that will Sue for the ſame, and to loſe his place; and if any of the Governors aforeſaid, or their Deputies, make Licence to export more, they ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* for every Tod licenſed above the Proportions aforeſaid. No more than 12 *d.* ſhall be taken for Writing ſuch Licenſe, and entring a Remembrance of it, on pain of 5 *s.* for every peny taken over, to the party

party grieved. Confirmed by 13 *Car. cap.* 14.

By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. If any persons export out of *England, Wales* or Town of *Berwick* or *Ireland*, any Sheep or Wool of the growth of the said places, or any Wool-fels, Morlings, Shorlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-flocks, Fullers-earth or Fulling-clay, or shall Pack or Load upon any Carriage, or lay on Board in any Vessel, any such Sheep, Wool, &c. Owners of such Vessels, and of Horses, Carts or Carriage, upon which the Sheep or other the Goods aforesaid shall be exported or carried to such intent, knowing thereof and consenting thereunto; and also Masters and Mariners of such Vessels wherein any Sheep, or other the said Goods shall be so exported, or laid on Board to any such intent, and all other persons whatsoever knowing thereof, and consenting thereto shall be judged Felons: Offences against this Act shall be tried and determined in the County where such Sheep and other the said Goods shall be so packed or laid on Board, or where such Offenders shall be apprehended. Peers of the Realm indicted for any Offence made Felony by this Act, shall be tried by there Peers. *Exportation.* *Felony.*

But none shall be impeached for any Offence made Felony by this Act, unless within a year after such Offence committed. None shall press together with any Skrues, Press, *Pressing Wool.*

Preſs, or other Engines into any Sack, Bag, &c. nor ſhall put or preſs any Wool or Yarn made of Wool into any Cask or Veſſel; nor ſhall lay, or cauſe to be laid near the Coaſts or Shoars of the Seas, or any navigable River, or into any Houſe or place adjoyning thereunto, any ſuch Wool, Wool-flocks or Yarn made of Wool, to export the ſame, on pain to forfeit it or the value.

Tobacco-pipe-clay.

Note alſo, No *Tobacco-pipe-clay* ſhall be exported out of *England*, Town of *Berwick*, *Ireland* or *Wales*, under the penalty of 3 *s.* for every pound exported, contrary to this Act.

Wool, &c.

No Packs, Bags or Casks of Wool, Woolfels, Morlings, Shorlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-flocks, Fullers-Earth Fulling Clay, or Tobacco-pipe Clay, ſhall be laid on any Horſe, Cart, or other Carriage, or conveyed to or from any place in *England*, Town of *Berwick*, *Wales* or *Ireland*, but at ſeaſonable Hours, *viz.* from the 1*ſt* of *March*, to the 29*th* of *September* yearly, between the hours of four in the Morning, and eight in the Evening; and from the 29*th* day of *September*, to the 1*ſt* of *March* yearly, between 7 in the Morning, and 5 in the Evening, on pain to loſe all ſuch Goods, or the value thereof; the one Moiety of all which forfeitures mentioned in this Act, to be to the uſe of the King, the other Moiety to the Proſecutor.

Prosecutor. This Act shall not make void any penalties or clauses in the Statute of 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 22.

Owners of any Vessels, or any Master or Mariners knowing of such Transportation, that within 4 Months after such knowledge, or after their return into *England* or *Ireland*, Town of *Berwick* or *Wales*, shall give the first Information thereof, before any of the Barons of the *Exchequer* of *England* or *Ireland*, or the Head Officer of any Port, where they shall first arrive, upon Oath of the number and quantity of the Goods so Transported, and by whom, where and in what Vessel, and afterwards shall be ready to prove the same, shall not be punished for Felony, but shall be subject to all other penalties in this Act contained; and all such Transportation or conveying of the Goods aforesaid, is declared to be a common Nusance. Justices of Assize, Justices of Goal-Delivery, and Justices of the Peace in their General Quarter-Sessions, may determine the premisses; and all Mayors and other Head Officers of Cities, Boroughs and Towns, not having Jurisdiction to try Felony, shall enquire of every Offence within this Act not made Felony.

By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 19. An Act against Importing of Foreign Wool-Cards, Card-Wires, &c. see before Merchants and Merchandizes.

Stat.

Stat. 12 *W.* & *M. Seſſ.* 1. *cap.* 32. Owners of Wool, or their Agents, that ſhall at any time carry or cauſe to be carryed, any Wool to any Port or place on the Sea-Coaſts, to be conveyed to any other Port or place in *England*, *Wales*, or *Berwick*, from whence the ſame may be Tranſported into Foreign Parts, ſhall firſt cauſe a due Entry thereof to be made from the Port from which it ſhall be intended to be conveyed, containing the Weight, Mark, Numbers thereof, before they carry it within five Miles of any ſuch Port or place, or elſe ſuch Wool found, and the Beaſts and Carriages conveying it, ſhall be forfeited; and the perſons conveying, driving or abetting the ſame, ſhall forfeit and ſuffer as by the Laws and Statutes now in force againſt the Exportation of Wool.

The foregoing Clauſe ſhall not extend to hinder any perſon from carrying their Wool from the place of Shearing, to their own Dwelling Houſe, *&c.* though within five Miles of the Sea, ſo as within ten days after the Shearing, and before they otherwiſe diſpoſe of the ſame, they certifie under their Hands to the Officers of the Cuſtoms in the next Port, the quantity thereof, *viz.* the number of the Fleeces, and where Houſed, and do not remove the ſame without firſt certifying the Officer of the next Port, under their Hands of their intention to remove it, three days at leaſt before ſuch removal

moval, the ſaid Officers to keep and Regiſter ſuch Certificate; but perſons neglecting to certifie as aforeſaid, or removing their Wool before ſuch Certificate of their intention, ſhall be liable to the Penalties of the former Clauſes.

Cocquets for carrying Wool from any Port in *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, ſhall be written upon Paper, and ſigned by three Officers of ſuch Port at leaſt, and Certificates of Landing them again at any other of the ſaid Ports, or from *Ireland* ſhall be ſo ſigned; and all ſuch Wool, both at Shipping and Landing ſhall be weighed in the preſence of the ſaid Officers, giving ſuch Cocquets and Certificates; and the weight, marks and numbers of ſuch Wool Shipped and Landed, ſhall be expreſſed in both Cocquets and Certificates. Officers not obſerving the directions of this Act, ſhall be adjudged Abettors of the Tranſportation, and ſuffer the penalties contained in the Statutes of the 12*th* and 14*th* years of King *Charles* the Second, againſt Tranſportation of Wool. No Wool ſhall be Shipt from *Ireland*, but from *Dublin*, *Waterfold*, *Yough hall*, *Kingſale*, *Cork* and *Drogheda*; nor imported from thence, but into *Leverpool*, *Cheſter*, *Briſtol*, *Minehead*, *Barnſtable*, *Biddiford and Exeter*.

Owners of Ships, Masters and Mariners knowing of the Exportation of any Sheeps Wool, Wool-fels, Morlings, Shorlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-flocks, Fullers-earth or Tobacco-pipe-clay, contrary to the meaning of this Act, that shall within three Months after their knowledge thereof, or after their return into *England*, *Ireland*, *Wales* or *Berwick*, give the first information thereof, and by whom, where and in what Vessel, upon Oath before any of the Barons of the *Exchequer* in *England* or *Ireland*, or any three of the Commissioners appointed by this Act, or the head Officer of the Port, where they shall first arrive, and shall be ready to justifie and prove the same, shall not be subject to the penalties of this or any other Act for the said Offence, but shall recover and receive such benefits and advantages as are appointed by any precedent Act.

Clay.

Owners informers excused.

The powers given to the said Commissioners shall not hinder any persons lawfully authorised from Seizing Wool, or Prosecuting Offenders against this or any former Act.

If any Prosecution shall be against any person, for what he shall do in pursuance of this Act, he may file a common Bail, or enter into a common appearance, and plead the general Issue, and give this Act in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff be *Non-suit*, or discontinue, or a Verdict pass against him,

or

or Judgment upon a Demurrer, the Defendant ſhall recover treble Coſts. A Regiſter ſhall be kept at the Cuſtom houſe *London*, of all *Wool* imported from *Ireland*; and of all *Wool* ſent from any Port to another, in this Kingdom, the Weights and Numbers, Ships, Maſters Name, Owners Name, and to whom conſigned. This Act to continue for three years, and from thence to the end of the next Seſſions of Parliament. Treble Coſts.

But any perſons may buy Cloth, Stuffs, Stockings or other Woollen Manufactures, and export the ſame, paying the uſual Cuſtoms. And nothing in this Act to avoid the Charters granted to the *Levant*, *Eaſtland*, *Ruſſia* or *African* Companies. *Cloth, &c.* excepted.

Alſo, 1000 Tods of unkemb'd Wool allowed to be Tranſported from *Southampton* to *Guernſey*, 2000 for *Jerſey*, 200 for *Alderney*, and 100 for *Sark*, more than by the Act of 12 *Car.* 2. is provided, to be done according to the Directions, and under the penalties therein appointed and inflicted, and on the farther penalty of 20 *l.* for every Tod of Wool, and Forfeiture of the Wool it ſelf, (one half to the King, one quarter the the Informer, and one quarter to the Poor of the ſaid Iſlands) in caſe of Tranſporting or attempting to Tranſport any of the ſaid Wool from the ſaid Iſlands for every Offence therein, and that every perſon ſo offending, ſhall after the firſt Of- Allowance of *Wool*.

fence be incapable of any Grant of any Wool from the ſaid Port of *Southampton*, nor ever after have any Warrant granted him for that purpoſe; the ſaid Penalties to be recovered by him that will Sue for the ſame, by Action of Debt, Plaint or Information, &c.

By 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 24. An Act made in the 1ſt year of their Majeſties Reign, Entituled, *An Act for the preventing the Exportation of Wool, and encouraging the Woollen Manufacture of this Kingdom (except ſuch part thereof as relates to the free Exportation of the Woollen Manufacture,) ſhall be in force for three years, from the* 13th *day of* February 1692, *and from thence to the end of the next Seſſion of Parliament.*

Provided, That no Wool ſhall be imported from *Ireland* into the Port of *Exeter*, any thing in this or any former Act to the contrary notwithſtanding.

Veſſel. By 4 & 5 *W. & M. cap.* 25. If any Veſſel, whereupon Wool is Laden to be Tranſported contrary to Law, be taken by any Privateer, on Proof thereof in the *Exchequer*, the perſons intereſted in the Privateer ſhall have a Moiety of the Veſſel and Goods, and their Majeſties the other Moiety.

Continuance. By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 28. The Act made 1 *W. & M. cap.* 32. and every clauſe therein (except what is hereby altered, explained or repealed) is continued.

And

And that so much of the Act of the 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. as relates, to the making the exportation of Wool Felony, repealed. Wool may be imported from *Ireland* to these Ports, *White-haven*, *Leverpool*, *Chester*, *Bristol*, *Bridg-water*, *Minehead*, *Barnstable* and *Biddiford*, and none other. Importation.

That all Certificates for the Landing of Wool, shall be written upon Paper and not Parchment, and not obliterated or interlined. After the first day of *May* 1696, no Wool, Wool-fells, Mortlings, Shorlings, Yarn made of Wool, Wool-flocks, Fullers-earth or Scouring-clay, shall be carried or conveyed by Land, to or from any place in the Counties next adjoyning to the Kingdom of *Scotland*, or within five Miles of the Sea-coasts, but between the Sun-rising and Sun-setting, under penalty of Forfeiture of the said Commodities, and the Horses and Carriage employed in carrying the same. And no Ship or Vessel shall export the same, to any Port beyond the Seas, under the penalty and forfeiture of the said Vessel, and treble the value thereof, with treble Cost of Suit. And the Inhabitants of the Hundred, or place next adjoyning to the said Kingdom of *Scotland*, or to the Sea Coasts, out or through which any of the said Commodities shall be carried or exported, shall forfeit 20 *l.* if the Wool so carried be under 10 *l.* value, if above, Certificates. Earth and Clay. Vessel. Penalty.

then treble the value, and treble the Coſts.

All which Forfeitures ſhall be recovered by him, who ſhall Sue for the ſame in any Court of Record at *Weſtminſter*, where no Eſſoign, &c. ſhall be allowed, nor more than one Imparlance.

Execution. Execution for the Informer may be had againſt two or more of the ſaid Inhabitants; and after ſuch Execution, the Juſtices of Peace (upon complaint of the party or parties ſo charged) may at their Quarter Seſſions, Aſſeſs and Tax ratably, and propotionably all the Towns, Pariſhes and Hamlets in the ſaid Hundred or place, in the ſame manner and form as a Hundred ought to be charged in caſe of Robbery, by the *Stat.* 27 *Eliz. cap.* 13. and thereby reimburſe the parties charged.

Aiders in Exportation. All perſons who ſhall Aid, Abet or Aſſiſt in carrying or exporting any of the ſaid Commodities out of this Realm, (being legally convicted) ſhall ſuffer three years Impriſonment; and the Owner of ſuch Wool and other Commodities aforeſaid, and all that ſhall be Aiding, Abetting or Aſſiſting in Carrying any of them out of this Kingdom, ſhall anſwer and ſatisfie treble the value of all ſuch Forfeitures and Penalties, which ſuch Inhabitants ſhall be charged with, and treble coſts of Suit to be recovered in any Court of Record at *Weſtminſter*, wherein no Eſſoign, &c. to

be

be allowed, by and in the name of the Clerk of the Peace of ſuch County (without naming his Chriſtian or Surname) to the uſe of the ſaid Inhabitants, and notwithſtanding the Death or Removal of ſuch Clerk of the Peace, the ſaid Suit ſhall not diſcontinue, but be proſecuted to Judgment.

Such Actions and Informations ſhall be tried in any of the Kings Courts of Record, by a Jury of Freeholders of any other County, than that where the fact was committed. Jury.

The firſt three who have been Aiding, but not the Owners, who ſhall inform thereof to a Juſtice of Peace, ſhall not ſuffer any of the ſaid Penalties and Forfeitures. Aiders. Informers.

If any Action or Suit be brought againſt any Juſtice of Peace, or other perſon employed in the Execution of this Act, for any thing done by virtue of this Act, the Action ſhall be laid in the proper County, and the Defendant may Plead the General Iſſue, and give the Special Matter in Evidence; and if the Plaintiff ſhall be *Nonſuit* or Diſcontinue, or the Jury find for the Defendant, he ſhall have treble Coſts; and every Suit or Information by virtue of this Act, ſhall be commenced within one year after the Fact committed. General Iſſue. Treble Coſts.

Compounders punished.

If any person to whom any Forfeitures by this Act is given, shall compound for the same for less than what is hereby given, it shall be also lawful for any other person to Sue and recover the same in manner and form as aforesaid, and the person compounding shall suffer 5 years Imprisonment.

This Act to continue in force for 3 years, and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

Worstedmakers.

Weavers.

Stat. 7 *Eliz.* 41. Concerns the *VVorsted-weavers* in *Norwich.*

Calender.

By *Stat.* 5 *H.* 8. 4. None shall dry-calender any *VVorsteads*, on pain to forfeit for every piece 5 *l.* neither shall any wet-calender any *VVorstead*, unless he has

Apprentice.

served 7 years as an Apprentice in that Trade, and be approved by the Mayor of *Norwich*, and the two Masters of that Craft in *Norwich* or *Norfolk*, upon the like pain of 5 *l.* for every piece calendred contrary to this Act; to be divided betwixt the King, and the said Masters of the Craft of wet-calendring.

Stat. 14 & 15 *H.* 8. 3. Is concerning the *VVorsted-weavers* in *Yarmouth* and *Lynn.*

By 25 *H.* 8. 5. the Statute of 5 *H.* 8 & 4 is made perpetual, and none that dyeth *VVorsted*, *Stamins* or *Says*, shall use to Ca-

Calender them, on pain to forefeit for every piece 40 *s.* to be divided betwixt the King, the Mayor of *Norwich*, and the Profecutor. Calenders.

The 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 5. concerns the regulating the making of *Norwich-Stuffs*, and Sealing the fame. And amongft other things tis Enacted, That he that counterfeits the Seal, or Seals Stuff with a counterfeit Seal, or removes the Seal from one piece to another forfeits 20 *s.*

Alfo, they that ufe the faid Trade, not having ferved as an Apprentice 7 years, forfeit 40 *s. per* Month, half to the King and half to the Profecutor. Apprentices.

So they that employ two Apprentices in the faid Trade, fhall likewife employ two Journymen. No Maffer *Weaver* fhall fet on work above two Apprentices, or any Week-boy in a Loom, on pain to forfeit 5 *l.* for every Month. Journymen.

Alfo, every *Weaver* that fhall fet any Loom on Work, from the 15 of *Auguft*, to the 15 of *Septemb.* yearly, fhall forfeit 40 *s.* for every Loom ufed within that time, &c. Weavers.

Inf. Thus I have given you the Heads of the Penal Laws Relating to Men of Trade and Traffick, amongft which are added fome things, though not directly tending to them, yet not unfit for your knowledge. It only remains now that I fpeak of Tradefmen and Artificers in general, and laftly concerning the Informer.

Of Tradesmen and Artificers in general, and first concerning Aliens and Strangers.

Aliens. By *Stat.* 1 *R.* 3. 9. An Alien Artificer (not made Denizen,) shall not remain nor exercise any Handicraft in *England*, unless as Servant to a Subject skilful in the same Art, in pain to forfeit all his Goods.

Cloth. Wool. No such Alien shall here in *England*, make any Cloth, or put any Wool to work, in pain to forfeit the Cloath so made.

Such an Alien shall here in *England*, sell his Wares in Gross, and not by Retail, in pain to forfeit the value of the wares otherwise sold. And being an Handicraft Man, and inhabiting a great House or Chamber, shall *Apprentice. Servant.* not take any Apprentice or Servant to work with him, unless it be his Son or Daughter, or else a Subject born, in pain to forfeit for every Apprentice or Servant otherwise taken 20 *l.*

The forfeitures of this Act are to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor.

Apprentice. By *Stat.* 14 *H.* 8. 2. No Stranger Artificer (Denizen or not Denizen) shall take any Apprentice but such as is born under the Kings Obeisance, in pain to forfeit 10 *l.* for every Apprentice otherwise taken, to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor.

No

No Alien shall keep above two Journeymen, except they be born under the Kings Obeisance, upon the like pain, to be divided as aforesaid. *Journey-Men.*

All Strangers, (Denizens or not Denizens) dwelling within two Miles of *London*, shall be under the Reformation of the Wardens of Handicraft within that City, and of one Substantial Stranger, being an House-holder of the same Craft, to be chosen by the same Wardens. *Reformation.*

The said VVardens, and that one Stranger shall assign a proper mark for Strangers Wares, without taking any thing for the same. *Mark for Wares.*

The said Wardens and Strangers, shall have power to Search, View, and reform the Wares of Aliens, made within the said precinct.

Smiths, *Joyners*, and *Coopers* (being Aliens, shall put such marks to their Wares before they sell or use them, as the said Wardens shall appoint, without taking any thing therefore, in pain to forfeit the double value thereof, to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor. *Smiths. Joyners. Coopers.*

If upon Search, the Wardens and Strangers shall find any wares to be deceitfully made, they shall be forfeited, *viz.* the one half to the King, and the other half to the finder, and shall be recovered by Action of Detinue. *Forfeiture.*

War-

Obedience. Wardens and Masters of Fellowships of Handicrafts in other Corporations and Bailiffs, and other Head Officers in Towns, lacking Wardens, have like power to Reform Strangers; and Strangers are bound to yield Obedience unto them, upon the like pains as aforesaid.

Redress. Here if a Stranger be wronged, upon Complaint to the Chancellor and Treasurer of *England*, or to the Justice of Assise, he shall have Redress.

Places excepted. This Act shall not extend to Strangers dwelling in *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, and St. *Martin le Grand London*.

Refusal to Mark. If the Wardens with a Stranger, or the Officers of Corporations or other Towns, refuse to mark a Strangers Wares, being required so to do, in such case it shall be lawful for such a Stranger to sell his Wares, this Act notwithstanding.

Punishments. This Act shall only extend to Joyners, Pouch-makers, Coopers, and Black-Smiths, and to no other craft.

Joyner. Glasier. Any of the Kings Subjects having Land worth 100 *l. per Annum*, may retain any Stranger that is a Joyner or Glasier to work for him; this Act notwithstanding.

Stat. 21 *H.* 8. 16. A Decree made in the Star-Chamber the 20*th* of *February*, 20 *H.* 8. concerning Artificers Strangers, was confirmed, the Substance of which Decree hereafter followeth. *viz.*

A

A Stranger Artificer, shall not keep in his House at one time, above two Strangers Servants; howbeit a Subject Artificer may retain as many Strangers as he pleaseth, to be his Servants or Apprentices. *Servants.*

Strangers Artificers may take as many English-Men to be their Servants or Apprentices, as they can get. *Apprentices.*

Strangers Artificers, shall be contributary with English Artificers, and in case they refuse, they shall not only lose the benefit of this Decree, but likewise be prohibited to exercise their Craft, in pain of incurring the forfeitures of the above said Statute. *Contributions.*

Strangers Artificers, shall (upon lawful warning) go with the Wardens and other Governors of the same Company to make Search, which if they refuse, and that be proved before the Chancellor of *England*, Mayor of *London*, or (in other places before the Chief Officers) they shall no longer exercise their Profession in *England*, in pain of the forfeitures aforesaid. *Refusal to make Search.*

Stranger Artificers shall (upon lawful notice) make Oath to be true to the King, and Obedient to his Laws, and to make due Search with others, and not to discover to any beforehand, the intention of Search; and being Sworn, shall pay for their Commission, as the Subjects of *England* do. *Oath.*

No

House or Shop. No Strangers but Denizens, shall keep House or Shop, in pain of incurring the penalties of the aforesaid Statutes.

Assembly. Strangers shall not assemble, but in the Common Halls of their Mysteries, upon the penalties aforesaid.

Cordwainers. This Decree and Act (for so much as concerns Cordwainers) shall extend as well to such as work old Stuff, as those that work new.

Places excepted. This Decree and Act shall not extend to strangers (Denizens, or not Denizens) dwelling in *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, or St. *Martin Le Grand London*.

Baker. Brewer, Surgeon, Scrivener excepted. By *Stat.* 22 *H.* 8. 13. No stranger being a Common Baker, Brewer, Surgeon or Scrivener, shall be accounted an Handicraft Man, within the Penal Statutes made against strangers Artificers.

Servants. By *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. 16. No Alien Artificer (Denizen or not Denizen) in *Oxford*, *Cambridge*, or *St. Martin Le Grand London*, shall keep above two strangers Servants at one time, in pain to incur the penalties of 14 *Hen.* 8. 2. every Alien (not Denizen) within the Kings Dominions, shall be bound to observe the Laws of this Kingdom.

No Subject or Stranger (using no Handicraft) shall Retain above four Servants strangers, in pain to forfeit for every Servant above that number 10 *l.*

The

The above-ſaid forfeitures ſhall be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor This Act ſhall not be prejudicial to a Proclamation publiſhed by the King, concerning the payment of Cuſtoms for ſtrangers to endure for certain years. Lords of the Parliament may keep ſix ſtrangers born at one time.

No ſtranger (except Denizens) ſhall take a Leaſe of any Houſe or Shop, in pain to forfeit 5 *l.* And none ſhall let them ſuch Leaſes upon the like pain ; each of them to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor, and ſuch Leaſe to be void. *Leaſe.*

Stat. 2 *&* 3 *E.* 6.15. Artificers, Workmen and Labourers, that conſpire together concerning their Work or Wages, every of them ſo Conſpiring, ſhall forfeit for the firſt Offence 10 *l.* to the King, and if he pay not within the ſix days after Conviction by witneſs, Confeſſion, or otherwiſe, he ſhall ſuffer 20 days Impriſonment, and during that time, ſhall have no Suſtenance but Bread and Water : For the ſecond Offence, he ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* and that not paid within ſix days as aforeſaid, ſhall ſuffer the Pillory ; and for the third Offence, ſhall forfeit 40 *l.* and that not paid within the ſaid time, ſhall again ſuffer the Pillory, loſe one of his Ears, and ever after be taken as a Man Infamous, and not to be Credited. *Conſpiration by Artificers, &c.*

Juſtices

Justices of Assize, Justices of Peace, Mayors, Bailiffs and Stewards in Sessions, Leets and Courts have power to hear and determine these Offences: But *Quære*, Whether this Branch of this Statute be not repealed, by the general words of 5 *Eliz.* 4. following, *Revived and continued* 22 & 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 19 & 1 *Jac.* 2. *cap.* 17.

General Statute.

By the said *Stat.* 5 *Eliz.* 4. so much of all Statutes made, and every branch thereof, as touch or concern the hiring, keeping, departing, Working, Wages, or order of Servants, Workmen, Artificers, Apprentices and Labourers, or any of them, and Penalties and Forfeitures concerning the same are repealed: Howbeit the said Statutes and every Branch and Matter contained therein not repealed by this Act shall remain in force.

Clothiers, Weavers, Tucker, Fuller, Clothworkers &c.

That none shall Hire or be Hired for less than one whole year in the Arts of *Clothier*, *Woollen-Weaver*, *Tucker*, *Fuller*, *Cloathworker*, *Shereman*, *Dyer*, *Hosier*, *Taylor*, *Shoemaker*, *Tanner*, *Pewterer*, *Baker*, *Glover*, *Cutler*, *Smith*, *Farrier*, *Currier*, *Sadler*, *Spur-rier*, *Turner*, *Capper*, *Hat* or *Feltmaker*, *Fletcher*, *Arrow-Head-maker*, *Butcher*, *Cook*, *Miller*.

Merchants, Mercers, Drapers, Goldsmiths &c.

Also, *Merchants*, *Mercers*, *Drapers*, *Goldsmiths*, *Iron-mongers*, *Embroiderers* and *Clothiers* dwelling in Corporate Towns, shall take no Apprentices, but their own Children, or such whose Parents have Inheritance

heritance or Freehold of 40 *s. per annum*, to be certified under the Hands and Seals of three Justices of Peace, of the County where such Lands lie, to the Head Officer of the said Corporation, who shall cause the same to be Recorded. Artificers in the Market Towns not Corporate, being Housholders, and of the Age of 24 years, may take other Artificers Children to serve as Apprentices.

Merchants, *Mercers*, *Drapers*, *Goldsmiths*, *Ironmongers*, *Embroiderers* and *Clothiers* dwelling in Market-towns not Corporate, shall take no Apprentices but their own Children, or such whose Parents have Inheritance of Freehold worth 3 *l. per annum*, to be certified under the Hands and Seals of three Justices of Peace as aforesaid.

But *Smiths*, *Wheel-rights*, *Plough-wrights*, *Mill-wrights*, *Carpenters*, *Rough-masons*, *Plaisterers*, *Sawyers*, *Lime-burners*, *Brick-makers*, *Brick-layers*, *Tilers*, *Salters*, *Helyers*, *Tilemakers*, *Linen-weavers*, *Turners*, *Coopers*, *Millers*, *Earthen-potters*, *Woollen-weavers* (of Housewifes Cloth only) *Fullers*, *Wood-burners*, *Thatchers* and *Shinglers* may take Apprentices though their Parents have no Land. *Smiths, Wheel-wrights, Carpenters, Brick-makers, &c.*

None which hath not served an Apprentice 7 years, in any Art or Mystery now used, shall use the same or set any to work therein, which hath not served out that time, 7 Years.

time, in pain to forfeit 40 *s.* for every Month.

Woollen Cloth-weavers (other than such as Inhabit *Cumberland*, *Westmoreland*, *Lancaster* or *Wales*, or in Cities, Corporations or Market-Towns,) shall make no Apprentices, nor teach any their Art save their own Children, or such whose Parents have Inheritance or Freehold worth 3 *l. per annum*, to be certified under the Hands and Seals of three Justices of Peace, of the County where the Lands be, in pain to forfeit 40 *s.* for every Month, and the Indenture shall within three Months be Registred in the Parish where the Master dwells, the Fee of which Registring is 4 *d.* Every *Cloth-worker*, *Fuller*, *Sheer-man*, *Weaver*, *Tayler* and *Shoe-maker*, shall for every three Apprentices keep one Journyman, and for every Apprentice above three, another Journyman, in pain of 10 *l.*

This Act shall not prejudice *Worsted-makers* nor *Worsted-weavers*, in *Norwich* and *Norfolk*.

But note, That by *Stat.* made 5 & 6 *W. & M. Sess.* 2. *cap.* 3. Reciting the Clause of the Act of 5 *Eliz.* 4. as to the *Woollen Cloth-weaver* taking Apprentices unless, &c. forasmuch as such part of the said Act hath been found prejudicial to the Clothing Trade, It is thereby Enacted, That so much of the said Act is thereby declared to be Repealed and made void, as if the same had never been made.

By

By the said Act 5 *Eliz.* 4. Every person unmarried, or under the Age of 30 years and not Married, having been brought up in any of the Arts abovesaid, by the space of three years, and not worth in Lands 10 *s. per annum*, or in Goods 10 *l.* and so allowed under the Hands and Seals of two Justices of Peace, the Head Officer or two discreet Burgesses of the place, where the party so brought up hath lived by the space of one whole year, not already retained in Husbandry, the Arts abovesaid, or any other Art or Mystery, or in any Service, upon request of any person using the same Art, shall not refuse to serve for the Wages limited by the Statute, and being so retained, shall not depart from his or their Service, without one Quarters warning before two lawful Witnesses, or some lawful cause to be proved before one Justice of Peace or Head Officer, in pain of Imprisonment without Bail, but upon Submission to perform the Service, they shall be inlarged without Fees; which commitment and inlargment two Justices of Peace, the Head Officer or two Burgesses as aforesaid, unto whom Complaint shall be made, have power to command as in their discretion, upon due proof shall be thought fit; Every person between the Age of 12 and 60, not already retained in any Service, nor imployed about Husbandry, Mines, Glass, Coal, Fishing, Sailing, Provison of Grain or Meal,

Persons compellable to serve in the said Acts.

Husbandry Meal for *London*, nor Gentlemen bor
nor Scholars in any Univerſity or Schoo
nor worth 40 *s. per annum* in Lands,
10 *l.* in Goods, nor having a Father, M
ther or other Anceſtor (whoſe Heir he
worth 10 *l. per annum* in Lands, or 40
in Goods, ſhall be compelled to ſerve
Husbandry, and ſhall not depart that ſe
vice otherwiſe than afore limited, upo
pain above expreſſed.

Alſo, none ſhall put away his Servan
before the end of his Term, without
Warning. Quarters warning or ſome lawful cauſe, t
be proved by two ſufficient Witneſſes
before the Juſtice of *Oyer* and *Termine
Juſtices of Aſſize, Juſtices of Peace i
Seſſions, a head Officer, or two diſcre
Aldermen or Burgeſſes, in pain of 40
No Servant having ſerved in one City o
Town, ſhall get to ſerve in another wit
Teſtimoni- out a Teſtimonial, *viz.* in a Town Cor
al. porate, under the Seals of the Town, an
two Houſholders there, and in the Countr
under the Seals of the Conſtable or Con
ſtables, and two Housholders there: which
Teſtimonial ſhall be made and delivered
to the party, and alſo Regiſtred by the
Miniſter of the place where the Servant
dwelt, for which the Miniſter is to have two
pence.

The Form. The Form of the Teſtimonial is this
Memorandum, That A. B. Servant to C.
D. of J. in the County of E. Husbandman

(or

Taylor, &c.) in the said County, is ...nised to depart from his said Master, and ...t his Liberty to serve else where, accor...g to the Statutes in that case made and ...vided, in witness, &c.

The Servant which sheweth not such ...stimonial to the chief Officer in a Cor...ration, or to the Minister, or some Of...er in any other place where he is to ...well, shall suffer Imprisonment till he procure one, and if he procure not one within twenty one days after his Imprison...ent, or shew a false one, he shall be pu...shed by Whipping as a Vagabond, and the Master that retains a Servant without such Testimonal shall forfeit 5 *l.* Imprisonment. Master forfeits 5 *l.*

Those that work by the Day or Week, shall continue at work betwixt the middle of *March*, and the middle of *September*, from five in the Morning, till betwixt seven and eight at Night, except two hours allowed for Breakfast, Dinner and Drinking, and half an hour for Sleeping, from the midst of *May*, to the middle of *August*, and all the rest of the year from Twilight to Twilight, except an hour and an half allowed for Breakfast and Dinner, in pain to have one penny defalked out of their Wages for every hours absence; none that takes work by great, shall leave the same before it be quite finished, except for not payment of his Wages, the Queens Service, License of the Work-master, or other lawful Time of work.

ful cauſe, in pain to ſuffer one Month Imprisonment without Bail, and to forfeit 5 to the party grieved, beſides his Coſt and Damages, to be recovered at the Common Law for the loſs ſuſtained.

License to depart. Alſo, none retained in Service to work ſhall depart without License, in pain of one Months Impriſonment.

Wages. Such Wages of Labourers, Artificers and others as have been formerly rated or concern Husbandry, ſhall be yearly aſſeſſed for the County by the Sheriff and Juſtices of Peace in Seſſions, and in Corporations by the Head Officer, at their *Eaſter* Seſſions, or within ſix Weeks after, and before the 12*th* of *July* following, ſhall Certificate. be certified under their Hands and Seals in the *Chancery*; whereupon the Lord Chancellor or Keeper ſhall ſend down printed Proclamations thereof into the County and Corporation, before the firſt of *September* then next following, which the ſaid Sheriff, Juſtices and Head Officer ſhall before *Michaelmas* after, cauſe to be inrolled and proclaimed; but here where the old Rate ſhall be certified to ſtand, no Proclamation is needful.

A Juſtice of Peace or Chief Officer, which ſhall be abſent at taxing of Wages, (being not letted by ſickneſs, or ſome other reaſonable cauſe to be allowed by the Juſtices upon Affidavit,) ſhall forfeit 10 *l.*

None,

None shall give greater Wages than those so rated as aforesaid, in pain of 5 *l.* and ten day Imprisonments without Bail; and if any person shall be convicted before two Justices of Peace or a Head Officer, of taking more Wages, he shall suffer twenty one days Imprisonment without Bail. Taking more Wages.

Every Retainer, Promise Gift, or Payment of Wages, or other things contrary to the true meaning of this Act, and every Writing and Bond to be made for that purpose, shall be void. Promise void.

Also, if any Servant or other shall be convicted before two Justices of Peace, or a Chief Officer as aforesaid, by his own Confession or the Testimony of two honest Men, to have Assaulted his Master, Mistress, Dame or Overseer, he shall suffer one years Imprisonment or less, if the Justice or Chief Officer shall think fit; and if the party shall be thought to deserve a more severe Punishment, then to receive such open Punishment (Life and Member excepted) as the Justices in Sessions, or the Chief Officer, and four of the discreetest Men in the Corporation, shall think convenient. Assault by Servant. Punishment.

Artificers shall work in Hay time and Harvest, in pain of Imprisonment in the Stocks two days and one night, which the Constable shall inflict upon them, in pain of 40 *s.* Harvest time.

It

It shall be lawful for Labourers (other than such as are retained in Service according to this Statute) to go to other Shires to work in Hay time and Harvest, so that they bring with them a Testimonial under the Hand of one Justice of Peace or a Chief Officer, testifying that they have not sufficient work in the place where they lived the Winter before; for which Testimonial they shall only pay a peny.

Labourers Testimonial.

Every unmarried Woman fit to serve being 12 years old, and under 40, shall by two Justices of Peace, a Chief Officer or two Burgesses, be compellable to serve for convenient time and wages, in pain of Imprisonment.

Woman Married.

Husbandmen being Housholders, and using half a Plough-land at least in Tillage, may take by Indenture Apprentices above the Age of 21 years at least, or 24 years, as the parties can agree.

Apprentice to be taken in Husbandry.

Every Housholder at the Age of 23 years, dwelling in a Town Corporate, and using there any Art or Mystery, shall and may take an Apprentice for 7 years at least; Howbeit, the Term ought not to expire before the Apprentice accomplish the Age of 24 years.

Housholders.

Also, if any person fit to make an Apprentice, refuse to serve upon demand, one Justice of Peace, Mayor or Head Officer, unto whom complaint thereof shall be made, have power to commit him to Ward,

Refusal to serve.

Ward until he shall be willing to serve accordingly.

And if there shall arise any difference betwixt the Master and the Apprentice, one Justice of Peace in the County, or Mayor, or Head Officer in a Corporation or Market-town, shall have power to reconcile it if he can, if not, then to bind over the Master to the next Quarter Sessions; where the Justices of Peace, or any four of them (one of the *Quorum*,) or the Head Officer, with the consent of three of the Brethren, shall upon default found in the Master, in Writing under their Hands and Seals, have power to discharge the Apprentice of his Service; and if the default be found in the Apprentice, then to inflict such Punishment upon him, as in their Discretion shall be thought fit. Difference reconciled.

None shall be bound to enter into Apprentiship, other than such as be under the Age of twenty one years. Age.

Justices of Peace in their several Divisions, and Head Officers in Towns Corporate, shall meet twice every year, *viz.* once betwixt *Michaelmas* and *Christmas*, and another time betwixt *Lady-Day* and *Midsummer*, to give order for the due execution of this Statute.

The Forfeitures aforesaid (except those otherwise limited) shall be divided betwixt the Queen and the Prosecutor, and all Justices of Peace, or any two of them (1 *Qu.*)

and every Head Officer shall have power to Hear and Determine the Breach of this Statute upon Indictment or otherwise, and to award Process and Execution accordingly; and shall yearly in *Michaelmas* Term by Estreat, certifie into the *Exchequer*, the Fines which accrue upon this Statute, in manner as they ought to do in other cases.

This Act shall not Restrain the Cities of *London* and *Norwich*, from taking of Apprentices as in time past.

Indenture void. None shall take Apprentices otherwise than is limited by this Act, in pain of 10*l.* and all Indentures otherwise made, shall be void.

Note, An Apprentice shall be bound by his Indentures, notwithstanding his Non-age of 21 years.

The Inhabitants of *Godalming* in *Surry*, may take and use such Arts and Apprentices, as Market Towns may do by vertue of this Act.

The Fines accruing by this Act in Towns Corporate, shall be appointed by the Head Officer, to be Collected as other Fines and Amerciaments, for the use of the same Towns.

Apprentice apprehend When an Apprentice departs from his Masters Service, into another County or Corporation, it shall be lawful for the Justice of Peace or Head Officer, there being no Justice of Peace to direct a *Capias* to the Sheriff, or other Chief Officer for his Apprehension,

prehenſion, and being taken, the ſaid Juſtice of Peace or Head Officer, ſhall commit him to Ward, until he give good Security that he will honeſtly ſerve out his Time.

Notwithſtanding this Act, High Conſtables have power to keep their Statute Seſſions, ſo that they there do nothing Repugnant thereunto.

Alſo by 1 *Jac.* 1. 6. the Statute of 5 *Eliz.* 4. ſhall give power to the Juſtices of Peace, to have power to Rate the Wages of any Labourers, Weavers, Spinſters, and Work-Men, and Work-Women whatſoever. Wages rated.

Alſo, The Rating of ſuch Wages in Seſſions by more part of the Juſtices within any particular Riding or Diviſion, (where General Seſſions have been uſed ſeverally to be kept) ſhall be as effectual as thoſe Rated at the General Seſſions of the whole County.

The Sheriffs and Head Officers within their ſeveral Precincts, ſhall cauſe the ſaid Rates to be proclaimed in ſuch ſort, as if they had been ſent down printed from the Lord Keeper, which all Perſons ſhall be bound to obſerve, upon the pains and penalties mentioned in the ſaid Statute of 5 *Eliz.* 4.

A *Clothier* or other Convicted before the Juſtices of Aſſize or Peace in Seſſions, or before two Juſtices of Peace (1 *Qu.*) by his *Clothier.*

own Confeſſion, or Evidence of two Witneſſes, not to have obſerved the ſaid Rates ſo appointed, ſhall forfeit 10 *s.* to the party grieved, to be levyed upon Warrant from the ſame Juſtices by Diſtreſs and Sale of his Goods

None ſhall incur any Danger for not making Certificate of the Rates into the *Chancery* according to 5 *Eliz.* 4.

Clothier, Juſtice.

A *Clothier* being alſo a Juſtice of Peace, ſhall not be a Rater of Wages of any Artificer, that depends upon making of Cloth

It may alſo here be obſerved, That

Monopolies diſcouraged.

By *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 1. *cap.* 3. All Monopolies and Commiſſions of, or for the buying, ſelling, making, working or uſing of any thing within the Kings Dominions, or any other Monopolies, or of Power, Liberty or Faculty, to diſpence with any others, or to give Licenſe or Toleration to do, uſe or exerciſe any thing againſt the Tenor of any Law or Statute, or to give or make any Warrant for ſuch Diſpenſation, Licenſe or Toleration, or to agree or compound for any Penalty or Forfeiture limited by any State, or for any Grant or Promiſe of any benefit, or profit of any ſuch Penalty or Forfeiture, or Sum of Money, before Judgment thereupon had; and all Proclamations, Inhibitions, Reſtraints, Warrants of Aſſiſtance, and other matters and things whatſoever, any way tending to the erecting, ſtrengthening or countenancing thereof, are contrary to the

Laws

Laws of the Realm, and shall be void and of none effect.

And that all the matters and things aforesaid shall be examined, heard, tried and determined, by the Common Laws of this Realm and not otherwise; and all persons are prohibited to use, exercise or put them in Ure.

That the party grieved by pretext of any of the matters or things aforesaid, shall recover (in one of the Courts at *Westminster*) treble Damages and double Costs; in which Suit no Essoin, or other delay be shall be allowed, nor any more than one Imparlance, And if any person, after notice given, that such Action depending is grounded upon this Statute, shall cause it to best aied or delaied before Judgment by any Order, Warrant, Power or Authority (save only of the Court where it is depending) or shall after Judgment had, cause or procure the Execution thereof to be staid, or delaied by colour or means of any such Order, Warrant, Power or Authority, save only by Writ of Error or Attaint, he or they so offending shall incur a *Præmunire*. Action delaied. *Præmunire*

That Letters Patents of new Manufactures heretofore granted for twenty one years, or under, to the Inventers thereof, where they are not contrary to Law, or any way prejudicial to the Commonwealth are saved. So also where such as had been theretofore granted, for more than twenty

one years, good for twenty one years from the date of their Patent, notwithstanding this Statute; neither shall this Act extend to Grants of new Manufactures hereafter to be made, to the inventers thereof for fourteen years or under, being not contrary to the Law, or Prejudicial to the Commonwealth, nor to Grants heretofore confirmed by Act of Parliament, so long as such Acts continue in force; nor to any Warrant of Privy Seal granted, or to be granted to the Justices of the *Kings-Bench* or *Common-Pleas*, to the Barons of the *Exchequer*, Justices of Assize, of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Gaol-delivery, or Peace, or other Justices, to compound for the Forfeitures of any Penal Statute, depending in Suit before them, after Plea pleaded by the party Defendant.

That this Act should not be prejudicial to *London*, or any other Corporation, for any Grant made them concerning their Customs, nor any Corporation, Company, or Fellowship of any Art, Trade, Mystery; nor to any Company or Society of Merchants.

Neither shall it extend to any Grant of Priviledge for Printing, Digging or Making, or Compounding of *Salt-peter* or *Gun-powder*, or Casting or Making of Ordinance, or Shot for Ordinance; nor to any Grant of any Office then in being, other than such as are decreed by the Kings Proclama-

clamation, nor to the Liberties of *Newcastle* concerning the *Sea-coals*; nor to the Licensing of Taverns, so the King receive the benefit; nor to the Patent granted to Sir *Robert Mansfield* for making Glass; nor to that granted to *James Maxwel* Esquire, for Transportation of Calves-skins; nor to that of *Abraham Baker* for making of *Salt*; nor to that of *Edward* Lord *Dudley*, for melting of Iron Oar, and making the same into Castworks.

Of Informers and Informations.

Lastly, *Landlord*, Concerning Informers, that you may take the better heed thereto, and not think that I was willing to run them over in hast, and because you take me for such a person, (tho' it be only by Report) therefore I chose the rather to speak of them in the Conclusion.

By the Statute of 18 *Eliz.* 5. It is Enacted, That an Informer shall exhibit his Suit in proper person, and pursue it by himself, or by his Attorney in Court, and that by way of Information or Original Action, and shall have no Deputy, and all this in pain of 10 *l.* and the Pillory. How he shall exhibit, &c. Pillory.

Also, That a note of the time of exhibiting the Information shall be truly taken, and from thenceforth it shall be taken to be of Record, before which time no Process shall Issue out upon it. Note of the time.

Informers name indorsed. That the Clark that makes out the Proceſs ſhall Indorſe the Informers name, and alſo the Statute upon which the Information is granted, in pain of 40 *s.*

Tryal. That no Jury ſhall appear at *Weſtminſter*, for a Tryal upon any Penal Law, when the Offence was commited above 30 Miles from *Weſtminſter*, except the Attorney General for ſome reaſonable cauſe require the ſame.

Compoſition. That no Informer ſhall compound with any Defendant before anſwer, nor then, but by conſent of Court, in pain of 10 *l.* and the Pillory.

Pillory.

That where the Informer delays or diſcontinues his Suit, or otherwiſe is *Non-ſuit* or overthrown, the Court ſhall aſſign Coſts to the Defendants, to be immediately levied by Execution iſſuing out of the ſame Court.

Coſts to the Defendant.

Juſtices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, Aſſize and Peace in their Seſſions have power to hear and determin theſe Offences.

But this Act ſhall not reſtrain Actions brought for Maintenance, Champerty, buying of Title or Imbracery, nor any certain Perſon or Body politick, to whom any Forfeiture or Penalty is ſpecially limited, nor certain Officers, who have lawfully uſed to exhibit Information.

By the Statute of 29 *Eliz.* 5. If any ſhall be ſued upon any Penal Law in the *Kings-Bench*, *Common-Pleas* or the *Exchequer*,

quer, where such person is bailable by Law, or may appear by Attorney, the person so sued, shall at the day contained in the first Process, appear by Attorney to defend the same, and shall not be urged to personal appearance, or to put in Bail to answer the same. Bail.

But by *Stat.* 31 *Eliz.* 10. The said Clause of 29 *Eliz.* 5. shall only extend to natural born Subjects, or free Denizens and none others. Subjects or Denizes.

Also by *Stat.* 31 *Eliz.* 5. It is Enacted, That Informers heretofore restrained by Order of any Court, shall not pursue Actions popular, (that is, an Action which is given to the King, and such other person as will Sue, and not to the party grieved.)

That in Popular Actions the Offence shall be laid to be done in the County, where indeed it was done; otherwise, if the Defendant Traverse and disprove that point, the Plaintiff shall be barred. Action Popular. Particular County.

But this Act doth not restrain Officers, which have lawfully used to exhibit Informations, nor Actions brought for Champerty, buying of Titles, Extortion, Offences against the Statute of 1 *Eliz.* 11. (concerning the right landing of Merchandize, and Custom of Sweet-wines) concealing of Customs, &c. corrupt Usury, Forestalling, Regrating or Ingrossing, when the penalty shall amount to 20 *l.* or above: For in all these Cases the Offence may be laid in any County. Any County.

Time of Profecution.

Alſo, Popular Actions where the King only hath the Forfeiture, ſhall be commenced within two years, where he hath only a part, and the Informer the reſt, within one year: But this is to be underſtood, where a ſhorter time is not limited by any Statute.

Alſo, All Suits for uſing unlawful Games, or any Art or Myſtery without being brought up in it, and for not having Bows and Arrows, according to the Statutes, ſhall be proſecuted at the Aſſizes or Seſſions of the County, or at the Leet, within which the Offence was committed, and not elſewhere.

County, Leet.

By *Stat.* 21 *Jac.* 4. Actions Popular which may be preſented before Juſtices of Aſſize, *Niſi prius*, Gaol Delivery, *Oyer* and *Terminer* or of Peace, ſhall be proſecuted only in the Counties where the Offences were committed, except for Recuſancy, Maintenance, Champerty, buying of Titles, concealing of Cuſtoms, &c. or Tranſporting of Gold, Silver, Wool, Woolfels or Leather.

That upon default of proving, that the Offence was commited in the ſame County, the Defendant ſhall be found not Guilty.

Oath.

That the Informer ſhall make Oath, that the Offence was committed in the ſame County, where the Action is laid, and within one year before the Suit Commenced.

That

That the Defendant in a Popular Action may plead the General Issue, and give the Special matter in Evidence. General Issue.

Also, by a *Stat.* 4 *H.* 7. *cap.* 28. It is Enacted, That Recovery in an Action Popular, by Covin, shall be no Bar in an Action Sued for the same thing *Bonâ fide.* And here the Defendant attainted of Collusion, shall suffer two years Imprisonment, to be prosecuted within one year. Covin. *Bonâ fide.*

And that no Release of a Common person, shall in this case discharge an Action Popular. Release.

Yet no Collusion is in this case averrable, where the point of the same Action, or the Collusion it self hath been tried by Verdict.

By *Stat.* 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. Concerning Customs, It is Enacted, That no Informer or Seizer shall compound under one third, of the appraised value, upon loss of his Office. Composition.

I also observed unto you before, when I spoke of *French* Goods, That if any Informer shall by Fraud or Collusion, desist or delay, Prosecution he shall forfeit 500 *l.* For the rest I refer you to the Table, &c.

Inform. Thus much, I suppose (*Landlord*) may be sufficient to satisfie you in these Matters, and I hope by this time you perceive the necessity of those persons, which are called Informers, who also, as others,

others, are subject to Penalties and Forfeitures for their misdoings; And these things being made publick, what cause has any Man to complain, if he be taken in a Transgression, since that which gives others information to prosecute him, leaves him not without a caution how to prevent it.

Landlord, Sir, I yield my self convinced, and withal acknowledge these things are from time to time made publick, as well by the printed Statutes at large, as also in several of their Abridgments: Yet few Men are at leisure to Read over the first, and not many throughly to peruse the latter. Besides I observe, you have mentioned several that are lately Enacted, and that in the whole you have chiefly touch'd upon those which concern Men of Trade and Traffick, wherefore I think, you may do well to publish them as a necessary and short Collection, and thereby oblige such who cannot so readily bring them together, which thing, unless you be otherwise than indifferent, will easily be granted, but pre-engagement and self-interest may hinder much.

Inform. Sir, I should gladly do any thing which may tend to the publick advantage, and therefore, that you may perceive I am neither prejudiced nor self-interested, I declare to you, that in these Matters I have not hitherto in any thing, either informed or been informed against, tho I have sometimes represented the Informer,

mer, and spoke at large to others for Cautions sake: Thus far therefore I will agree, as to give you these Heads in Writing, with some few Additions, and leave you at Liberty to Publish them as you think fit;

Landlord, Sir, I give you many thanks for this favour, and being now fully satisfied of your well meaning, I shall hereafter rather give you the Title of a Reformer, than that of Informer, and will my self (with good leave) become Publisher, of what you shall commit to Writing from your former Discourse.

Inform. Agreed then in good time; I therefore leave you at present, to prepare them accordingly, only adding one word more of the Informer, *viz.*

By 4 *&* 5 *W. & M. cap.* 18. The Clerk of the Crown of the *Kings-Bench*, shall not without expres order in open Court, receive or file any Information for Trespasses, Batteries and others Misdemeanors, or Issue any Proces thereupon, before he shall have taken, or shall have delivered to him a Recognizance from the Informer, with the place of his Abode, Title or Profession, to be entred to the person prosecuted in 20 *l.* penalty, to prosecute with effect, and abide by such Order as the Court shall direct; Which Recognizance the Clerk of the Crown, or a Justice of Peace of the place, where the cause of any such Information shall arise, may take, and the Clerk of

of the Crown ſhall Enter the ſame upon Record, and File *Memorandum* thereof in ſome publick place in his Office, that all perſons may reſort thereunto without Fee.

And if the perſon againſt whom ſuch Information ſhall be exhibited, appear and plead to Iſſue, and that the Proſecutor ſhall not at his own charge, within a year after Iſſue joyned proceed to Trial; or if upon ſuch Trial a Verdict paſs for the Defendant, or the Informer procure a *Noli proſequi* to be entred, the Court ſhall award the Defendant Coſts; unleſs the Judge before whom it ſhall be tried, ſhall at the Trial in open Court certify upon Record, that there was a reaſonable cauſe for ſuch Information: And in caſe the Coſts be not paid within 3 Months after they are Taxed, the Defendant ſhall have the benefit of the ſaid Recognizance, to compel the payment thereof.

This Act ſhall not extend to Informations, in the name of his Majeſties Coroner or Attorney, common called the Maſter of the Crown Office.

Alſo upon the Demiſe of any King or Queen of this Realm, all Pleas to Informations ſhall ſtand, without calling the Defendants to plead anew, unleſs the Defendants requeſt the Court for that purpoſe, within 5 Months after ſuch Demiſe.

Here

Here follows the Additions before mentioned.

Attorney.

If he admits any perſon to follow a Suit in his name, he and the perſon that follows the Suit, forfeit each of them 20 *l.* to be divided between the King and the party grieved. *Stat.* 3 *Jac.* 7.

Champerty.

By *Stat.* 33 *E.* 1. *Anno Domini* 1304. Champarters are ſuch as move Pleas and Suits, or cauſe them to be moved, either by themſelves or others, and proſecute them at their own charge, to have part of the thing in variance, or part of the gains.

By *Stat.* 20 *&* 21 *Ed.* 1. made at *Berwick*, Any attainted of Champarty ſhall ſuffer 3 years Impriſonment, and be finable at the Kings Will.

Artic ſuper Chart. 11. 28 *E.* 1. none ſhall take upon him a buſineſs in Suit, with an intent to have part of the thing Sued for, neither ſhall any upon any ſuch Covenant give up his Right to another; in pain that the taker ſhall forfeit to the King, ſo much of his Land and Goods as do amount to the value of the part ſo purchaſed for ſuch Maintenance, to be recovered by any that will Sue for the King in Court where the Plea hangeth.

This

This ſhall not prohibit any to take Counſel at Law for the Fee, or of his Parents or Friends.

Stat. 33 *Ed.* 1. *Anno Domini* 1305. None of our Court of Pleaders, Attorneys, Stewards, Bailiffs or any other ſhall take any Plea or Suit to Champerty, or for Maintenance, in pain that they together with the conſenters thereunto, ſhall ſuffer three years Impriſonment, and be Fined at the Kings Will. See after Maintenance.

Chancery.

By *Stat. Car.* 2. (Not printed but yet in the Abridgment,) Maſters in *Chancery* that take above the Fees mentioned in that Statute, forfeit to the party grieved ſo much Money as they take contrary to the Statute, and 100 *l.* to the King, and the party grieved, and to be diſabled from the Execution of his Office.

Chirographers.

By *Stat.* 1 *H.* 4. 8. If the Chirographer or Deputy take more than 4 *s.* for a Fine, he forfeits treble Damages to the party grieved, (to be ſued for in the ſame Court,) alſo he forfeits his Office, and is to be fore-judged the Court, and ſuffer a years Impriſonment.

Cita-

Citation.

By *Stat.* 23 *H.* 8. 9. None shall be cited out of Dioces, contrary to that Statute, in pain of 10 *l.* to be recovered against him that Cites Eccliastical Judge shall take but 3 *d.* for a Citation, under the like pain; the Forfeitures are between the King and the Prosecutor.

Corporation.

Corporation shall take but 2 *s.* 6 *d.* for the first Entry of an Apprentice, and 3 *s.* 4 *d.* for entring his Freedom, in pain to forfeit 40 *l.* between the King and the Prosecutor. 22 *H.* 8. 4.

If they by Oath or Bond restrain any Apprentice or Journyman from keeping Shop, or take more Money for their Freedom, or the Occupying their Profession, than 22 *H.* 8. *cap.* 4. allows, they forfeit 40 *l.* to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor. But by the Act 5 *&* 6. *W. & M. Sess.* 2. *cap.* 14. concerning Orphans Money, Apprentices in *London* are to pay at Binding 2 *s.* 6 *d.* and a Freeman admitted 5 *s.* above the usual Fees. 28 *H.* 8. 5.

In Acts to be done by Corporations, the consent of the greater part shall Bind, and the Oath taken by them to the contrary shall not be observed. 33 *H.* 8. 27.

Persons

Persons that give such Oath forfeit 5 *l.* between the the King and the Prosecutor.

Children sent to Rome, &c.

Stat. 1 *Jac.* 4. If any person sends any Child, or other person being under their Government, beyond Seas, to be instructed in the Popish Religion, forfeits 100 *l.*

If the Officers of the Ports permit any Woman or Child under 21 years of Age, (except Souldiers, Ship-boys, Merchants, Factors or Apprentices) to pass the Seas without License from the King, or of six of the Privy Councel under their Hands, they forfeit their Offices and all their Good; the Owner of the Ship forfeits his Ship and Tackle, and every Master or Mariner in the Ship all their Goods, and to suffer a years Imprisonment without Bail.

None out of the Universities shall keep School, except a Freeschool, or in some persons House that is no Recusant, or by the Bishops License, in pain of 40 *s.* a day; the Forfeitures of this Act are to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor. *Vide antea School-masters.*

Customs and Customers.

By *St.* 3 *H.* 6. 3. No Customer, Collector or Controller shall conceal Customs duly entred and paid, in pain to forfeit treble value of Mer-

Merchandize so Customed, and to make Fine and Ransom to the King, of which Penalties the Prosecutor shall have a third part.

By 20 *H.*6.5. No Customer, Controller, Searcher, Surveyor of Searcher, or their Clerks, Deputies, Ministers, Factors or Servants, shall have any Ship of their own, use Merchandize, keep a Wharf, Inn or Tavern, or be a Factor, Attorney, or Host to a Merchant, in pain of 40 *l.* between the King and the Prosecutor.

3 *H.*7.19. None shall be a Customer, Controller or Searcher in any City, Burrough or Town, while he is a Common Officer or Deputy to a Common Officer there, in pain to forfeit 40 *l.* for every 6 Months, he so Executes both Offices, to be divided between the King and the Prosecutor.

By *Stat.* 1 *H.* 8.5. He that so Customs Good, that the King thereby loseth his Customs or other Duties, shall forfeit the Goods to the King, and as much to the party grieved as the Goods are worth.

An Action of Debt is given to the party grieved, against him that Customs Goods in his own Name, when they are another Mans, to recover the value of the Goods Customed.

By *Stat.* 2 *&* 3 *Ed.* 6 22. If any offend contrary to the Statute of 1 *H.*8.5. they shall forfeit all their Goods and Chattels, to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor,

tor, if the Action be profecuted within 3 years.

False information. If the Information, whereupon any Houſe ſhall be Searched prove falſe, the party injured ſhall recover full Damages and Coſts againſt the Informer in an Action of Treſpaſs. By *Stat.* 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 19.

By 13 & 14 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 11. Officers making falſe Certificates of Goods, that ſhould have been landed, ſhall loſe their Imployment, and forfeit 50 *l.* and ſuffer one years Impriſonment, and be uncapable of any place of Truſt concerning the Cuſtoms, and liable to ſuch Corporal Puniſhment, as the Court of *Exchequer* ſhall think fit; Perſons Counterfeiting, Raſing or Falſifying any *Cocquet* Certificate, or Return, Tranſire or other *Cuſtom-houſe* Warrant, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* and the *Cocquet* &c. ſhall be void.

Elation. If any perſon employed in the Cuſtoms demand, or take greater Sums than are due by Law, or put any Merchants or others, ont of his turn without order before, or approbation after, from the perſons appointed to manage the Cuſtom, or the Superior Officers for the ſame, or illegally detain the Goods of any, or neglect to make repayments and allowanees, or after notice do not give out or execute his Warrant, he ſhall be liable to double Coſts and Damages.

In

In every Suit wherein any Officers of the Customs, or persons authorised to put in Execution the Act of 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. for encouraging Navigation, or others Acting in Aid of them, shall be prosecuted, they may plead the General Issue, and give this or the said Act in Evidence.

If any Officer shall prosecute to effect the Ship and Goods by him seised or informed against, the persons managing the Customs, or Officers of the Customers, or others deputed by them, or authorized by the Lord Treasurer, or under Treasurer may make Seisure, or inform against such Goods, or bring his Action by *Devenerunt*, and shall have the benefit of Informers or Seisers.

No Informer or Seiser shall compound under one third of the appraised value, upon loss of of his Office.

If any imployed about the Customs and Subsidies take any Bribe, or connive at any false Entry, they shall forfeit an 100 *l.* and be incapable of any Imployment under the King, and the person giving such Bribe shall forfeit 50 *l.* Bribe.

All Suits &c. upon the Act for Encouraging Shiping and Navigation, may be prosecuted in the *Exchequer*, in Suit upon the Act of Tunnage and Poundage, and the said Act or any other Act concerning Importation of Goods, and if the property

perty be claimed by any as Importer, the *Onus probandi* shall be upon such Owner or Claimer.

If the Seisure or Suit be upon the Statute of 12 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 18. The Defendant may have the Commission out of the *Chancery*, to examine Witnesses beyond Sea, which shall be Evidence at Law.

No Writ of Delivery shall be granted out of the *Exchequer* for Goods seised, but upon good Security, and that for Goods perishable only, or where the Informer shall delay the Trial; one Moiety of all the Forfeitures by this Act shall be to the King, the other to the Informer.

Forfeitures.

See more of these penalties about Customs, in this last mentioned Statute at large, and also in the Abridgment Tit. Custom.

Egyptians.

1, 2. P. & M. 4. If any Transports into *England* or *Wales*, any lewd People, calling themselves *Egyptians*, they forfeit 40 *l.*

Felony (without Clergy) for such lewd People or *Egyptians* to remain above one Month in *England* or *Wales*; they shall not be tried *per medietatem linguæ*, but by the Inhabitants of the County where they are taken.

If any person Sues for any License or Pasport, for any *Egyptians* to stay in *England* or *Wales*, he forfeits 40 *l.* and such

License

Licenſe or Paſport ſhall be void, extends not to ſuch perſons under the Age of 13 years: The Forfeitures are between the King and Queen and the Proſecutor.

Elections.

If perſons having Election, Voice or Nomination of any perſon to have a place in any Church, College, School, Hoſpital, Hall or other Society, take any Reward for their Election, ſuch place ſhall be void; and he that hath power to diſpoſe of the ſame, may diſpoſe thereof, as if the perſon before elected were actually dead. 31 El. 6.

If any perſon of ſuch Societies take reward, or aſſurance thereof for reſigning ſuch place, the party giving the reward, forfeits double value, and the party taking it is made uncapable of ſuch place.

An Incumbent of a Benefice with cure of Souls, that corruptly reſigns or exchanges the ſame, or for reſigning or exchanging takes reward, both the giver and the taker thereof forfeit double value.

If any perſon takes a Reward (lawful Fees excepted) to make a Miniſter, or to give Licence to Preach, he forfeits 40 *l.* and the party ſo made Miniſter, or Licenſed to Preach 10 *l.* and if he within 7 years after be inducted in any other Benefice, the Induction is void, and the Patron may diſpoſe of the place as if he were dead.

The

The ſeverval Forfeitures of this Act are between the Queen and the Proſecutor. *Vide poſtea* Tit. *Reſidence and Spiritual perſons.*

Embracery.

By *Stat.* 38 *E.* 3. 12. If a Juror take any thing of either party to give his Verdict, and be attainted thereof by Proceſs, contained in the Article of Jurors, of the 34 *Ed.* 3. 8. he ſhall pay ten times ſo much as he hath taken, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor, and all that procure ſuch Inqueſt, ſhall incur the like puniſhment.

If the Juror or Embracer have not whereof to make gree, he ſhall ſuffer a years Impriſonment; but no Juſtice or other Officer ſhall inquire of this Offence, *ex Officio.*

Fairs.

5 *H.* 7. 9. An Ordinance made in *London*, to prohibit Citizens to carry their Wares to Fairs and Markets out of the City, is by this Act made void, and none ſhall trouble any Citizen for ſo doing, in pain of 40 *l.* betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

By 31 *Eliz.* 12. Every falſe Voucher of a Horſe Sold in a Fair, and the Book Kepeer that ſuffers ſuch Sale to paſs, forfeits 5 *l.* betwixt the Queen and the Proſecutor, and the Sale ſhall be void.

In-

Insuring to Import Goods Prohibited.

Whereas by an Act made 4 & 5 *W. & M.* A penalty of 500 *l.* is laid upon persons Insuring to Import prohibited Goods, or Goods without paying Duties and Customs; and also a penalty of 500 *l.* upon any person who shall be so insured; for the more easy and certain Recovery of the same, by Act made 8*th* and 9*th* of this King, It is Enacted, That it shall and may be lawful for any person or persons to Sue for, or Prosecute, and to Recover the said penalty by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information in any of his Majesties Courts of Record at *Westminster*; wherein no Essoign, Protection, Priviledge or Wager of Law shall be allowed, nor more than one Imparlance.

Justices of Peace.

None shall be Justice of Peace, unless he hath Lands worth 20 *l. per annum*, in pain to forfeit 20 *l.* between the King and the Prosecutor. Extends not to Men learned in the Law, or Inhabiting Corporations. 18 *H.* 6. 11

Leet.

1 *Jac.* 1. 5. If any Steward or Deputy Steward of a Leet or Court Baron, makes benefit to the value of 12 *d.* or more by colour of any Grant made of the Profit or Perquisits of any such Court whereof he is Steward, he forfeits 40 *l.* to the King and the Profecutor.

Linnen Cloth.

By 1 *Eliz.* 12. None shall use any means whereby *Linnen Cloth* shall be deceitful or made worse for use; in pain to forfeit the same, to suffer 2 Months Imprisonment, and to be fined by the Justices, before whom he shall be condemned.

Justices of *Oyer* and *Terminer*, and of Assize, and Justices of Peace, or any three of them (1 *Qu.*) have power to hear and determine these Offences.

Also, The Informer that shall at the next Sessions of the Peace (after the Seizure) to be kept in the County where such Seizure is made, or before two Justices (1 *Quor.*) make due Information of the Offence and Seisure, or procure the Offender to be there Indicted, and bound by Recognizance before the said Justices to pursue the same Matter with effect, and give Evidence as of right appertaineth, and

and pay the one Moiety of what he recovers to the Sheriff, or other Accomptant for the Queens uſe; ſhall have the other Moiety for his pains; and the Juſtices before whom theſe Offences are tried, ſhall by Eſtreat certifie the Forfeiture into the *Exchequer*. See before *Tit.* Clothiers.

Alſo, *Stat.* 28 *H.* 8. 4. ſays, No perſon whatſoever ſhall put to Sale any piece of *Doulas* or *Lockram*, unleſs the juſt length be expreſſed thereupon, in pain to forfeit the ſame, or the value thereof, to be divided betwixt the King and the Seizor.

Maintenance.

By *Stat.* 1 *Eliz.* 3. *Par.* 2. 14. None ſhall Maintain Quarrels and Parties in the Countrey, to the Let and diſturbance of the Common Law.

By *Stat.* 20 *E.* 3. 4. None ſhall maintain any Quarrels ſave their own, in pain to have their Body, Lands and Goods to be at the Kings pleaſure.

By *Stat.* 1 *R.* 2. 4. No great Officer of the King ſhall maintain Quarrels in the County, in pain of a Fine to be impoſed by the King and his Council; and no other perſon, in pain of Impriſonment, and to be fined at the Kings will; and if he be the Kings Officer or Houſhold-ſervant, he ſhall alſo loſe his Office.

By *Stat.* 32 *H.* 8. 9. All Statutes which concern Maintenance, Champerty and Embracery, ſhall be duly put in Execution. None ſhall buy any pretented Right or Title to any Land, unleſs the Seller hath taken the profits thereof, one whole year next before ſuch bargain, in pain that both buyer and ſeller ſhall each of them forfeit the value of ſuch Land, to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

None ſhall unlawfully maintain any Suit or Action, retain any perſon for Maintenance, imbrace Jurors, or ſuborn Witneſſes to the hindrance of Juſtice, or the procurement of Perjury, in pain to forfeit for every ſuch Offence 10 *l.* to be divided betwixt the King and the Proſecutor.

Howbeit, purchaſing of a pretended Title by him, that is already lawfully poſſeſſed of the thing, whereunto Title is made, is lawful.

Proclamations ſhall be made at the Aſſizes of the Statutes made againſt Maintenance, Champerty, Embracery, and unlawful Retainers.

The Offenders againſt this Act ſhall be proſecuted within one year.

Oaths.

By *Stat.* 1 *W. & M. Seſſ.* 1. *cap.* 8. It is Enacted, That from thenceforth the Oaths of Allegiance and Supremacy, by 1 *Eliz.* 3 *Jac.*

3 *Jac.* or any other Statute are abrogated, and other Oaths by the said Act appointed.

By the 3 & 4 *W. & M. cap.* 2. The Oath of Supremacy *primo Eliz.* is Repealed, as to persons residing in *Ireland*, and others appointed.

That if any person before he hath taken the said Oath in the *Kings-Bench* in *Ireland*, or at the General Quarter Sessions of the Peace where he Inhabits, and procured the same to be Recorded, and obtain'd a Certificate thereof, shall practise his Calling or Profession, he shall forfeit 500 *l.* to such as will Sue for the same, and be uncapable to use or exercise such Profession or Calling.

By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 24. If any person should at any time after the 25*th* of *May* 1696, act as a Serjeant at Law, Counsellor at Law, Barister, Advocate, Attorney, Sollicitor, Procter, Clerk or Notary, by practising in any manner as such in any Court or Courts whatsoever, not having before the time of such acting taken in the Court of *Chancery* or *Kings-Bench*, or Quarter Sessions of the County where he lives, the Oaths mentioned and appointed to be taken in the Act made 1 *W. & M. cap.* 8. and made and subscribed the Declaration appointed to be made, and subscribed in the Act made, 25 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 2. such persons shall incur all the Pains, Penalties and Forfeitures mentioned in the Statute of Provision and *Præmunire* made 16 *R.* 2.

By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 27. It is Enacted, That all and every person and persons, who shall refuse to take the Oaths mentioned and appointed to be taken in an Act made, 1 *W.* & *M.* Entituled, *An Act for the Abrogating of the Oaths of Supremacy and Allegiance, and appointing other Oaths, or either of them when tendred by any persons lawfully Authorised to Administer the same, or shall refuse or neglect to appear, when lawfully summoned for that purpose, shall until he or they have duly taken the said Oaths be liable to Incur, forfeit, pay and suffer the Penalties, Forfeitures, and disabilites which by the Laws and Statutes now in Force are inflicted on Popish Recusants Convict; and the persons so tendring the said Oaths, shall upon every refusal or default of Appearance as aforesaid, Record in Parchment the Christian and Sirname, and place of Abode of the person or persons so refusing, or not appearing, with the time of tender, and shall certifie the said Record to the Justices of Assize at their next Sessions in the same County, who shall forwith Estreat and certifie the same into the* Exchequer, *to be there entred of Record, that the said Court of* Exchequer *may thereupon issue out Process, against the Lands and Goods of the said person and persons, as against Popish Recusants Convict; This Act provides further, For several persons to subscribe the late Associa-*

sociation. Provided, That it shall not extend to make void, or take away any Office of Inheritance in Fee-simple or Fee-tail, or any Salary for executing the same, enjoyed by any person that shall neglect or refuse to subscribe the Association as aforesaid, if such person shall substitute a sufficient Deputy, which said Officer is hereby impowered to do, any usage to the contrary notwithstanding, who shall subscribe the said Association in manner as appointed by this Act, so as such Deputy shall from time to time be approved of by the King under his Privy signet.

Pannells.

By 3 *H.* 8. 12. Justices of Gaol-delivery, or Justices of Peace (one of the *Quorum*,) may reform Pannels Returned by Sheriffs, to inquire for the King; and the Sheriff shall return the Pannel so reformed, in pain of 20 *l.* between the King and the Prosecutor; and in this case the Kings Pardon shall be no bar against the Prosecutor.

Pardon.

By 5 *H.* 4. 2. If an Approver shall commit Felony after he is Pardoned, he that procured his Pardon forfeits 100 *l.* whose name for that purpose shall be inserted in the said Pardon.

Note, An Approver is one that confeſſeth Felony done by himſelf, and alſo acuſeth another, or more, to be guilty of the ſame.

Parliament.

By 23 *H.*6.11. Wages for Knights ſerving in Parliament, muſt (upon a Writ directed to the Sheriff) be aſſeſſed in the County Court.

Sheriffs ſhall not levy more than is aſſeſſed, in pain to forfeit 20 *l.* to the King, and 10 *l.* to the Proſecutor; for the Recovery of which 10 *l.* the Proſecutor ſhall have a *Scire facias*, and if the Defendant make default, or appear and be convict, the Proſecutor ſhall recover the 10 *l.* to his uſe (over and above the 20 *l.*) and treble Damages for Coſts of Suit.

By 8 *H.*6.7. Knights in Parliament ſhall be choſen by the more Voices of People dwelling in the Counties, each of them having Lands or Tenements to the yearly value of 40 *s.* Alſo the Knights ſo choſen, ſhall be reſiant within the ſame Counties.

Here none ſhall be Chooſers or Voters, but ſuch as can expend 40 *s.* *per annum*. See after.

Sheriffs doing contrary to this Act, ſhall forfeit 100 *l.* to the King, &c.

By

By 23 *H.* 6. 15. Sheriffs upon Receipt of Writs, ſhall make Precepts to Mayors and Bailiffs of Cities and Burroughs *infra Com. ſeum* to chooſe Burgeſſes to ſerve in Parliament, and ſuch Head Officers ſhall return ſuch Precepts to the Sheriff by Indentures, and of the Names of the Burgeſſes ſo choſen, and thereupon the Sheriff to Return the Writ, and the Return made by the ſaid Head Officers.

Sheriffs doing contrary to this Act, or any other Act, incur the pain contained in 8 *H.* 6. 7. and beſides forfeit to the perſon ſo choſen, and not duly returned 100 *l.* more, to be recovered by Action of Debt, &c. againſt the Sheriff, his Executors and Adminiſtrators (or in default) by any other Proſecutors, in which no Eſſoign, &c. ſhall be allowed: And if ſuch Head Officers make a falſe Return, they forfeit 40 *l.* to the King, and 40 *l.* more to the perſon ſo choſen and not returned, if he proſecute, or elſe by other Proſecutors as aforeſaid.

Sheriff not making due Election of Knights, between the Hours of 8 and 11 in the Forenoon, and a good Return in manner aforeſaid, forfeits 100 *l.* to the King, and 100 *l.* more to him that will Sue for the ſame.

The party grieved muſt Sue in three Months, after the beginning of the Parliament, or in his default another perſon may proſecute.

If any Knight, Citizen or Burgeſs returned by the Sheriff be put out, and another be put in his place; the perſon ſo put in (if he take the place upon him) forfeits 100 *l.* to the King, and 100 *l.* more to the perſon ſo put out, who ſhall have an Action of Debt for the ſame, if he Sue in three Months, after the beginning of the Parliament.

By 35 *H.*8.11. Sheriffs of the 12 Shires, in *Wales* and County of *Monmouth*, having levied the Fees of Knights in Parliament, ſhall pay them to Knights within two Months after the Knights ſhall have delivered unto them their Writs *de ſolutione Feodi militis Parliamenti*, in pain of 20 *l.* for the firſt two Months, and 20 *l.* for every other Month that they detain them, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, &c. by the King and the Proſecutor.

The Head Officers alſo for Cities and Burroughs in the ſaid 12 Shires and County to do the like, for Burgeſſes after their Writs delivered under the ſame pain, and in the ſame manner to be recovered, or to be levied upon their Goods and Chattels.

By *Stat.*7 *W.*3.*cap.*4. If any perſon hereafter to be elected to Service in any County, City, Town, Borough, Port or Place within *England*, *Wales* or *Berwick upon Tweed*, after the Teſte of the Writ

of

of Summons to Parliament, or Issuing out ordering of the Writ or Writs of Election, or after any such place becomes vacant in the time of the present or any other Parliament, shall or do by himself, or by any other ways or means on his behalf, or at his charge before his Election, for any County, City, Town, &c. directly or indirectly, give, present, or Allow to any person or persons having Voice or Vote to such Election, any Money, Meat, Drink, Entertainment or Provision; or make any Present, Gift, Reward or Entertainment, Promise, Agreement, Obligation or Engagement to give or allow any Money, Meat, Drink, &c. to, or for any such person or persons, or to any such County, City, Town, &c. in General, or to or for their Use, Advantage, Benefit, &c. in order to be elected to serve in Parliament for such County, City, Town, &c.

Every person or persons so doing, shall be disabled and incapacitated upon such Election to serve in Parliament, and demeed no Member, and shall not Act, Sit or have any Vote in Parliament, but be as if he were never returned or elected.

By *Stat.* 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 7. All false Returns wilfully made of any Knight of the Shire, Citizen, Burgess, Baron of the *Cinque-ports*, or other Member, to serve in Parliament, are against Law and hereby prohibited; and if any person shall Return a Mem-

Member to ſerve in Parliament, contrary to the laſt determination in the Houſe of Commons, of the right of Election for ſuch place, the Return ſo made ſhall, and is thereby adjudged to be a falſe Return, and the party grieved (*viz.* the party duly elected) by ſuch falſe Return, may Sue the Officers and perſons making or procuring the ſame, or any of them at his Election, in any Court of Record at *Weſtminſter*, and ſhall recover double Damages with coſts of Suit.

Alſo, If any Officer ſhall wilfully, falſly and maliciouſly Return more perſons than are required to be choſen by the Writ or Precept, the like remedy may be had againſt him, and the party or parties that procure the ſame, or any of them, by the party grieved.

That all Contracts, Promiſes, Bonds and Securities hereafter made or given, to procure any Return of any Member to ſerve in Parliament, ſhall be adjudged void; Whoever makes ſuch Contract, &c. or any Gift or Reward to procure ſuch falſe or double Return, ſhall forfeit the Sum of 300 *l.* one third part thereof to the King, another to the Poor of the place concerned, and the other to the Informer, with coſts to be recovered in any Courts of Record at *Weſtminſter*, by Action, Bill, &c. wherein no Eſſoign, &c. to be allowed, nor more than one Imparlance.

The

The Clerk of the Crown ſhall enter in a Book kept for that purpoſe, every ſingle and double Return of any Member or Members to ſerve in Parliament, which ſhall come into his Office, or to his Hands, and alſo every alteration and amendment as ſhall be made in every ſuch Return, to which Book all perſons ſhall have free acceſs to Search, and take Copies for reaſonable Fees, and the party proſecuting ſuch Suit, may at any Tryal give in Evidence ſuch Book, or a true Copy thereof, relating to ſuch falſe or double Return, and ſhall have the like advantage thereby, as if he produced the Record it ſelf; and if the Clerk of the Crown wilfully omit to perform his Duty in the Premiſſes, he ſhall for every ſuch Offence forfeit to the party grieved 500 *l.* to be recovered as aforeſaid, and ſhall forfeit his ſaid Office, and be for ever incapable of holding the ſame.

All Actions upon this Statute to be brought within two years after Cauſe, and not after. This Act to continue for the ſpace of ſeven years, and from thence to the end of the next Seſſions of Parliament, and no longer.

By 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 25. Every Freeholder before he be admitted to Poll, if required by any of the Candidates, ſhall take the Oath therein mentioned, to be Adminiſtred by the Sheriff, Under-ſheriff or Sworn Clerk.

In

In Case any person taking the said Oath, shall thereby commit Perjury, and be thereof Convicted; or if any person Suborn any person to take the said Oath, whereby he shall commit Perjury and be thereof Convict, he and they shall incur the pains and penalties Enacted in the Act made 5. *Eliz. cap.* 9.

That every Sheriff, Mayor, Baliff or other Officer, to whom the Execution of any Writ or Precept shall belong, for Electing Members of Parliament, shall forthwith deliver to such person or persons as shall desire it, a Copy of the Poll taken at such Election, paying reasonable for Writing the same; and every such Officer as aforesaid, for every wilful Offence contrary to this Act, shall forfeit to every party aggrieved the sum of 500 *l.* to be recovered by him or them, his or their Executors or Administrators, with full costs of Suit, for which he or they may Sue by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, &c. in any of the Kings Courts at *Westminster*, wherein no Essoin, &c. shall be allowed.

No person shall be allowed to have any Vote in Election of Members to serve in Parliament, for, or by reason of any Trust or Mortgage, unless such Trustee or Mortgagee be in actual Possession, or receive the Rent and Profits of the Estate, but the Mortgagor, or (*cestui que Trust*) in Possession, shall and may Vote for the same

same Estate; and all Conveyances of Lands, Tenements and Hereditaments in any County, City, Town Corporate or place, in order to multiply Votes, or Split and divide the Interest in any Houses or Lands among several persons, to enable them to Vote at Election of Members, shall be void and of none effect; and no more than one Vote shall be admited for one and the same House and Tenement.

That no person whatsoever under the Age of twenty one years, shall be admitted hereafter to Vote in the Election of any Member to serve in Parliament; and no person hereafter shall be capable of being Elected a Member to serve in Parliament, who is not of the Age of twenty one years; and every Election and Return of any person under that Age, is thereby declared null and void. If any such Minor hereafter chosen presume to Sit or Vote in Parliament, he shall incur such penalties, as if he had presumed to Sit and Vote without being chosen or returned.

By 7 & 8 *W.* 3. *cap.* 27. No person who shall refuse to take the Oaths, directed by the Act of 1 *W.* & *M. cap.* 8. or being Quakers, to subscribe the Declaration of Fidelity, directed by the Act of 1 *W.* & *M. cap.* 18. shall be admitted to give any Vote, at the Election of any Knight of the Shire, Citizen, Burgess or Baron of the *Cinque-ports*, to serve in Parliament.

Perjury.

By 5 *Eliz.* 9. None shall Suborn Witnesses to commit Perjury, or to give Testimony in any Court of Record concerning Lands, Goods, Debts or Damages, in pain of 40 *l.* and if the Offender (being Convicted thereof) hath not wherewithal to satisfie the Forfeiture, he shall suffer six Months Imprisonment without Bail, stand upon the Pillory one hour, in the same or next Market Town where the Offence was committed, and be for ever after disabled to give Testimony in any Court of Record, till the Judgment given against him be reversed by Attaint or otherwise; He that commits wilful Perjury forfeits 20 *l.* shall suffer six Months Imprisonment, &c. (as above) be set in the Pillory, and have both his Ears nailed. The Forfeitures are between the King and the party grieved.

Pillory.

Judges of Courts where the Offences shall be committed, Justices of Assize, Gaol-delivery and of Peace, may hear and determine the same Offences.

This Act to be proclaimed at every Assize.

Extends not to Courts Ecclesiastical, but they may proceed as in time past.

Plays,

Plays.

By 16 *Car.* 2. 7. If any person of what degree soever, shall by any Fraud, Shift, Cousenage, Circumvention, Deceit or Unlawful Device, or Ill practice whatsoever, in playing at, or with Cards, Dice, Tables, Tennis, Bowls, Kittles, Shovel-board, or in, or by Cock-fighting, Horse-races, Dog-matches or Foot-races, or other Pastimes or Games whatsoever, or by bearing share or part in the Stakes, Wager or Adventures, or by Betting on the sides of such as do, Win or acquire any Sums of Money or other valuable things, he forfeits treble the value of the Money or things; one Moiety to the King, the other to the party grieved, if he prosecute in six Months after; and in default of such Prosecution any other person may Prosecute, and shall recover treble Costs against the party Offending.

Note, The Offender must be prosecuted within one year by an Informer, or not at all.

If any wins by playing or betting, &c. above 100 *l.* in Money or other things, he forfeits treble value of the things above 100 *l.* Half to the King, and the other half to him that Prosecutes; and also treble Costs.

This

This must be prosecuted in a year after the Offence committed.

Contracts, Assurances, Bonds or other Securities for Money won, exceeding 100 *l.* shall be void; and this Statute is a good Plea in Bar of such Bonds, Contracts, &c.

Stage Players, &c.

By 3 *Jac.* 21. None shall in any Stage-play, Show, Maygame or Pageant, profanely use the name of *God*, *Jesus Christ*, the *Holy Ghost* or *Trinity*, in pain of 10 *l.* between the King and the Prosecutor.

Post-Letters, &c.

None but the Post-Master General, his Agents and their Servants shall have the receiving, sending and delivering of all Letters and Pacquets, Except Letters sent by Coaches, Carriers, Letters of Merchants and Masters, by Masters of any Vessel of Merchandize, or others imployed by them, and Letters sent by Friends, and Messengers sent on purpose; and Except Messengers carrying proceedings out of any Court, &c. or Affidavits.

None shall carry or imploy others to carry Letters and Pacquets other than before excepted, or provide Horses for Thorough Posts, or persons riding Post, on pain to forfeit 5 *l.* for every offence, and

100 *l.*

100 *l.* for every Weeks continuance.

But if any Post-Master do not furnish Persons riding Post, with Horses in half an hours time after demand, such Persons may provide for themselves, and such Post-Master shall forfeit 5*l.* if it happen through his neglect.

Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the carrying of Letters or Pacquets to or from any place to, or from the next Post-Road or Stage. If the Mail be carried out of *England* to any Vessel, not English built, and Navigated with English Seamen, the Post-Master General shall forfeit 100*l.* No person shall be capable of any Imployment relating to the said Office, but such as shall have taken the Oath of Supremacy and Allegiance, before two Justices of Peace, of the Counties where they are resident.

The Post-Master General, shall continue constant Posts to all places throughout of the Post-Roads, as hath been used three years last past at the Rates therein set down, under the Penalty of 5*l.* for every Omission.

No Horses may be seized for this Service without the Owners consent, Inland Letters shall pay at the Stage where they are last delivered, unless the party that delivers the same, desireth to pay else where. Letters and other things may be sent to and from the two Universities, as hath been used. The one Moiety

of

of all forfeitures imposed by this Act is given to the King, the other to the Informer. Confirmed 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 7.

Residence.

By 21 *H.* 8. 13. Spiritual persons promoted to an Arch Deaconry, Deanry, or Dignity in a Monastry or Cathedral Church, or other Church Conventual, Collegiate or being Beneficed with any Parsonage or Vicarage, are to be personally Resident in their Dignity, Prebend or Benefice, or at one of them, in pain to forfeit for not being Resident for a Month together, or of two Months, to be accounted at several times in one Year, 10*l.*

None shall obtain from *Rome*, any Licence to be Non-Resident, in pain of 20*l.* Neither shall they get Licenses from *Rome*, to receive a Benefice, or to do contrary to this Act, in pain of 20*l.*

No Spiritual Person shall take in Farm, any Parsonage or Vicarage in pain to forfeit 40*l.* for every Week that he occupies the same, and also ten times the value of the Profit, or Rent thereof. Both forfeitures, and all former forfeitures to be tween the King and the Prosecutor.

He shall not keep a publick Brew-house, or Tan-house, in pain to forfeit 10*l.* *per mensem*, to be divided as aforesaid. See before, pag. 91, *tit.* Farmers.

Sheriffs.

Sheriffs.

By 23 *H.* 6. 10. No Sheriff shall let to Farm their County or Bayliwick; neither shall he, his Under-Sheriff, or any other Bayliff return upon Enquest, any Bayliff, Coroner, Steward or Servant of theirs. Neither shall they take any thing for arresting, or for omitting Arrest, save only the Fees, that follow, *viz.* 20 *d.* to the Sheriff, and 4*d.* for the Bayliff that makes the Arrest, and 4*d.* for the Gaoler, (if the party be committed) —— Neither shall any Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Sheriffs Clerk, Steward, or Bayliff of Franchise Servant, Bayliff, or Coroner, take above 4*d* for the Copy of a Pannel. Fees.

Sheriffs and other Officers shall let to Bayl persons by them arrested, upon reasonable Sureties, having sufficient within the County (Persons in Ward by Condemnation, Execution, *Cap Utlagat'* or Excommunication, Surety of Peace, or committed by the Justices, and Vagabonds refusing to serve only excepted.) Bayl. Exception.

Shall take no Bond of arrested Persons, but for Appearance, and to themselves only. And shall take but 4 *d.* for such Bond; and Bonds otherwise taken (*colore officii*) shall be void.

Shall have their Deputies at *Westminster*, to receive Writs. 40*l.* penalty.

Sheriffs

Sheriffs, Under-Sheriffs, Clerks, Bayliffs, Gaolers, Coroners, Stewards, Bayliffs of Franchises and all other Officers that do contrary to this Act, forfeit 40*l.* to the King and the Prosecutor, and treble Damages to the party grieved.

This Statute extends not to the Warden of the *Fleet*, or the Gaol of the Kings Pallace at *Westminster*.

By *Stat.* 1 *Ed.* 4. 2. Sheriffs are to deliver all Indictments taken in their Turns, unto the Justices of Peace at their next Sessions, in pain of 40*l.* By 11 *H.* 7. 75. neither, he, his Under-Sheriff or Clerk shall enter into the County Court any Plaint in the absence of the Plaintiff or his Attorney, nor have above one Plaint for one Cause, in pain of 40*s.* to be divided betwixt the King and the Prosecutor. Also a Justice of Peace may Examine these Offences, and certify them into the *Exchequer*, and the Officers shall be convicted to pay it without further Inquiry.

By 27 *El.* 12. No Bayliff of a Franchise, Deputy Clerk of a Sheriff, or Under-Sheriff shall intermeddle with their several Offices before they have taken the Oath provided by the Statute, in pain of 40 *l.* between the King and the Prosecutor.

By 29 *El.* 4. No Sheriff, Under-Sheriff, Bayliff of a Liberty, or any of their Deputies, shall take for serving an Extent or Execution more than after 12 *d.* *per* pound, for every pound under

under 100 *l.* and 6 *d.* for every pound above 100 *l.* in pain of treble Damages to the party grieved, and 40 *l.* to the King and the Prosecutor.

Extends not to Fees of Executions in Cities or Corporations.

By 43 *Eliz.* If the Sheriff makes Warrant for Summons, *&c.* for any Arrest or Attachment, for Body or Goods, to appear in any of the Queens Courts (not having the Original Writ or Process, warranting the same,) he may upon complaint to the Justices of Assize, or Judges of the Court out of which the Process Issued, be sent for by Attachment, to be examined upon Oath.

If the Offence shall be confessed or proved by sufficient Witnesses, the said Justices or Judges shall forthwith commit him to the Gaol of the County or Court where examined, until he pay the party grieved 10 *l.* and all his Costs and Damages, to be Assessed by the same Justices or Judges, and likewise 20 *l.* to the Queen.

See before *tit.* Parliament.

Usuries and Extortion.

By 12 *Car.* 2. 13. None shall take for Loan of Money, Wares or Merchandizes, above the Rate of 6 *per Cent. per Annum*, in pain to forfeit treble value of the Money or things so lent; and all Bonds and Contracts, &c. whereupon more shall be reserved shall be void. Scri-

Scriveners, Brokers, Sollicitors, &c. that ſhall take for Brokage, directly or indirectly above the Rate of 5 *s.* for the Loan, or forbearing of 100 *l.* or 12 *d.* for making a Bond or Bill concerning the ſame, ſhall forfeit 20 *l.* and half a years Impriſonment; the one half of the Forfeitures to the King, the other half to the Proſecutor. Confirmed by 13 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 14.

Extortion. By 23 *Weſt.* 1. 27 *E.* 1. Clerks ſhall not commit Extortion, in pain to loſe the Service of their Maſter for one year.

By *Weſt.* 1. 30. 3 *Ed.* 1. Officers Criers of Fee, and Marſhals of Juſtice in Eyre, ſhall not commit Extortion, in pain to render the treble, and to be otherwiſe puniſhed at the Kings Will.

By 28 *H.* 6. 5. Merchants being diſtrained or arreſted by Officers of the Coſtom, for undue Charges and Impoſitions, may have their General Actions of Treſpaſs againſt ſuch Offenders, and ſhall in that caſe recover 40 *l.* Damages, if they purſue their Action within two Months; and if they purſue them not within that time, any other may do it by Action of Treſpaſs alſo, wherein they ſhall alſo recover 40 *l.* Damages, to be divided betwixt the King and ſuch Officer.

Vide antea Sheriffs.

Weights and Measures.

By *Stat.* 8 *H.*6.5. Every City, Borough and Town within *England*, shall have a Common Balance with Common Weights sealed, and according to the Standard of the *Exchequer*, upon the common Costs of the said Borough or Town, in the keeping of the Head Officer or Constable there; on pain that the City for such default shall forfeit 10 *l.* to the King, the Borough 5 *l.* and every other Town 40. *s.*

Justices of Peace, Mayors, Baliffs and Stewards of Franchises have power to hear and determine those Offences.

By *Stat.* 11 *H.* 6.8. In every City, Borough and Town, there shall be a Common Bushel Sealed, and according to the Standard, in like manner and pain, as in the said Statute of 8 *H.* 6. 5. is specified for a common balance.

By 7 *H.*7.4. If a Mayor, or chief Officer refuseth or delayeth to Seal Measures and Weights according to this, he shall forfeit 40 *s.* to be divided betwixt the King and party grieved; to be recovered by Action of Debt, wherein no Wager of Law shall be admitted.

Justices of Peace have power to hear and determine the said defaults.

By *Stat.* 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. A Clauſe in a Statute made in the 17*th* year of *Car.* 1. That ſuch Meaſure as is commonly called Water-meaſure, ſhall be uſed as formerly hath been, ſhall be Repealed as to meaſuring Corn, Grain or Salt; and if any ſell Corn, Grain or Salt by other Buſhel or Meaſure, than according to the Standard, and the ſaid Buſhel ſtrucken even by the brim, and ſealed as this Act directs, ſhall forfeit 40 *s.* to be levied in ſuch manner; and ſuch penalties for want of Diſtreſs to be inflicted, as by the ſaid Act is directed by Warrant of a Juſtice of Peace.

If Head Officers of Cities, Boroughs or Corporations, or Liberties, willfully ſuffer any to ſell or buy Corn, Grain or Salt by other Meaſure, or Strucken in other manner, or ſhall ſuffer other Meaſure to be uſed than this Act directs; or upon complaint of the breach of this Statute, ſhall not puniſh and reform the ſame; upon conviction thereof at the General Seſſions of the Peace, ſhall forfeit 5 *l.* one Moiety to the Informer, the other to the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence is committed; to be levied by Diſtreſs and Sale of Goods, and for want thereof, by Impriſonment till payment.

See before for the Meaſure of Salt *Tit.* Salters 217, *&c.*

At

At their charge who shall have the Toll, or Profit of the Market where no Toll is, within any City, Corporation, or Market-Town, there shall be one Measure of Brass provided, and chained in the publick Market place, on pain to forfeit 5 *l.* to be recovered, and levied as by this Act is directed; one Moiety to the Poor of the Parish, another to him that will Sue for the same.

Constables may search and examin, if any use other Measures, or Strike them in other manner than this Act directs; and if they find any unsealed Measure may break the same, and for that and every other Offence against this Act, shall present the Offender at the next Quarter Sessions.

None punished by virtue of this Act, shall be questioned for the same Offence, by virtue of any other Act.

By *Stat.* 22 *&* 23 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. They that sell or buy Corn or Salt without measuring, being thereto required, or in other manner than by 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 12. is directed, and that without shaking the Measure by the buyer, shall forfeit besides the penalty of the former Act, all the Corn or Salt, or the value thereof to the persons complaining.

Upon complaint to one or more Justices of Peace, the Proof shall lye upon the Defendant to make appear by Oath of one or more Witnesses, That they did buy or

ſell according to this, and the ſaid Act; wherein if he fail he ſhall forfeit as by this Act is directed, to be levied by diſtreſs and ſale of Goods; under Hand and Seal of one or more Juſtice, before whom ſuch Conviction ſhall be; which penalties ſhall be diſtributed, one half to the Poor of the Pariſh where the Offence was commited, the other to the Informer.

In Markets where there is not a Clerk of the Market, the Mayor or Head Officer, or others having the benefit of ſuch Market, ſhall Seal Meaſures duly gauged brought for the purpoſe, taking no more than by the former Act is appointed.

All they to whom any Salt, Rent-Corn or Tyth-corn is due, may take them by the like Meaſures as they were paid by before the beginning of this Parliament.

Note, The former Act 22 *Car.* 2. *cap.* 8. gives a Forfeiture upon thoſe, who are authorized to Mark and Seal Meaſures duly gauged, *viz.* 5 *l.* for the firſt Offence, and 10 *l.* for every other, to be levied as aforeſaid. *Note*, The Fee for Sealing a Buſhel is 1 *d.* for a Half-buſhel or Peck a half-penny, and for a Gallon, Pottle, Quart, Pint or Half-pint, one Farthing.

Here

Here follows a Table of ſuch Miſdemeanors, Offences and Nuſances as are relievable in the Crown-Office, *as the ſame were Digeſted in the Preſident Book of an Eminent Clerk of that Office.*

A

ASſault and Wounding, &c.
Ale-ſelling without Licenſe
Aſſault, and offering Money not to appear as Evidence.
Artificer not made Denizen, and uſing Trade.
Artificer playing at Bowls againſt the Statute
Ale-ſelling it, not having its Meaſure, &c.
Arreſting one not being Sworn Bailiff, of the County, &c.
Arreſting a Man without Plaintiffs Aſſent
Apprentice, Receiving him and cauſing him to ſpend his Maſters Money
Adultery, endeavouring to live therein
Aſſault, with intention to Raviſh

B

BEggers, For lodging them in his Barn, &c.
Buggery
Bawdy-house keeping
Barrator Common
Butcher Selling Cattle *contra* Statute
Blasphemy
Bayliff of a Liberty having Retorn of Writs practising as an Attorney
Bond Cancelling

C

COnstable not presenting one for not going to Church
Constable not presenting a Nusance
Constable refusing to Serve, &c.
Conspiracy, to charge one with a Rape
For charging one to be the Father of a Bastard
For accusing a Man to have spoken Treason
Conspiracy to Murder one, &c.
Champarty
Challenges to Fight, &c.
Cockpit, keeping it, &c.
Cart carrying above 100 Weight
Cellar, Leaving it open in the Streets by day and night, *ad magnum periculum, &c.*
Cockpit erecting it
Cottages erecting them
Constable neglecting his Office
Refusing to assist him in Executing his Office

Office
Carrier, For cheating the Carrier of Writings
Coneys, Deſtroying them in a Warren
Church, Entertaining one not going thereto
Church-wardens not giving in their Accounts

D.

Deceipt in Cards
Deceit in Dice
In Selling Sea Coals by the Chaldron, under 36 Buſhels *per* Chaldron
——In Kidnapping or drawing one into a Ship, to Tranſport him
——In Selling Shoe-buccles for Silver, not marked with the *Leopards-Head*, &c.
——In putting a Falſe Sign and Seal, &c.
Delivery of Coals not made by a Carman, but carried away by Deceipt, &c.
Diſorderly Houſe
Diſorder in ſhewing his Secret-parts
——In Selling infected Fleſh
——In putting Hides into a River, and ſpoiling the Water
——In erecting a Furnace, and terrifying the People by making great Fires, &c.
Deceipt in pretending a Man to be a Lunatick
——In putting in Bail in a Wrong name
Deceipt in a Midwife
Deceipt in ſeducing Women into a Tavern

vern and making them pay Money
Deceipt in getting a Mans Wife from him, and Living in Adultery
Deceipt for agreeing for a Sum of Money to Swear, &c.
Dog, Maſtiff, for keeping him unmuzled, *Ad mordend' & Terrorem Ligeorum, &c.*

E

EXtortion in an Attorneys Fees
——In a Serjeant at Mace
——In Marſhal-Court Officers
——In a Bayliff
——In a Parrator of the Prerogative Court
——By the Warden of the *Fleet*, for one Evicted and Committed for Miſdemeanors, &c.
Extortion in the Keeper of a Priſon.

F

FElony compounding for it
Forging a Warrant of Attorney, to confeſs a Judgment
Forging the ſign of the *Common-Pleas*
Forging a Bill of Exchange
Forging a Will
Forging a Mans Hand to a Bond
Foreſtalling a Market
Forging a Bond, &c.
Forceable Entry
Fiſh, deſtroying them
Felons Goods, receiving them
Felony, having three Wives

G

Gaiming-houſes, keeping of it
Keeping a Billiard Table
Game, Deſtroying it with Dogs, Nets, Engins, &c.
Gaoler making falſe Certificate
Gunpowder, keeping it, &c.
Gun, carrying it not having 100 *l.* *per annum*
Goldſmith Selling Gold leſs than Standard

H

Hides, Selling them before Search
Hogs, Feeding, &c.
Houſehold-ſtuff, for carrying it away

I

Informer, compounding it
Inmates, keeping them
Idle perſons, for harbouring them, &c.
Incontinently living
Juſtices refuſing to ſuppreſs a Riot

K

Kidnapping

L

Leather, Buying it not ſigned
Leather-ſearchers taking Exortion
Libelling

M

Maim and Riot
Maintenance
Miller buying Grain Unground
Miſdemeanors in Arreſt, &c. and getting Bill

Bill of Sale, and getting Money from him when none due
Monopoly, in City of *London*
Misdemeanor in Foreſtalling
——In concealing prohibited Goods
——In procuring a Maid to be debauched
——In altering a Bond

N

NOn Reſidence at his Vicaridge for above four Months
Nuſance in not ſcowring Highway
——In Overſeers of Highway
——In Digging Pits, &c.
——In making a Dunghil, &c. in the Highway
——In putting Filth in the Highway
——In diverting a Water-courſe
——In erecting a Cataract
——In not Repairing Highways
——In keeping Hogs
——In putting Filthy Water in the Highway
——In putting Filth in a Shed
——In not Scowring the Sewers and Ditches, &c.
——In Incloſing part of the Highway
——In feeding and keeping Poultery near a Highway
——In erecting a Brewhoſe
——In erecting a Brick-kiln
——In not building a Bridge
——In putting Filth in a Pond

——For

—For building a House over a River
Nusance in putting a Post in the High-way
—In continuing a House of Office in a Common Sewer
Neglect in a Mayor of a Town, in not providing Measure and Chain, &c.
Nusance in putting a Cart in the High-way
—In not repairing Pavements, &c.

O

Offices, Selling of them
Officers not taking Oaths of Allegiance

P

Pawns, Receiving them, *viz.* Silk delivered to a Woman to Wind, and she pawn'd it
Perjury
Pigeons, Shooting them
Possession, keeping one out
Pickpocket against him
Parson, Plurality
Pound-breach and Park-breach

R

Riot
Rape
Regrating
Rescue and Riot
Riot and unlawful Assembly
Riot and Force
Retailers selling Goods
Riot and Riding Skinnington

Riot and turning School-master out of Possession of School

S

Subornation
School-master bringing up Children in Romish Religion, &c.
Scould, Common
Sheriff in Office above a year
Sheriff false Return
Shooes, Selling them, the Leather not Tanned
Simony
Scrivener taking Procuration Money
Surgery, practising without allowance

T

Tenements dividing them
Trade not serving Apprentice
Tiles, Selling them not according to the Statute

V

Vagabonds, Hawking Whipps, &c.
Vintners Selling false Measures
Virgin, Stealing her
Virgin, Seducing her Under-age
Usury unlawful
—Against a Pawn-broker for the same

W

Watch, refusing it, &c.
Whore being Common
Wheat, Selling it wanting Weight
Wine, Selling it without License
Wool, Transporting it, &c.
Wood-ground, Turning it into Pasture

FINIS.